

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 01719557 9

UNIV. OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY





from the Author.
Joseph Wright.

A Grammar

OF THE

DIALECT OF WINDHILL,

IN THE

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

*Illustrated by a Series of Dialect Specimens, phonetically rendered;
with a Glossarial Index of the Words used in the
Grammar and Specimens.*

BY

JOSEPH WRIGHT, M.A., PH.D.,

DEPUTY PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

'Nur das Beispiel führt zum Licht;
Vieles Reden thut es nicht.'

4105.6
98

London:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., CHARING CROSS ROAD.

1892.

[All rights reserved.]

PE
2084
W4W74

Oxford

HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

To My Mother



PREFACE

My chief object in writing the following Grammar has been to furnish specialists in English philology with an accurate account of the Phonology and Accidence of one of the most interesting of the Yorkshire dialects. And in order to make the work as useful as possible to this class of scholars, I have taken special care to include in the Phonology fairly complete lists of the words which are in common use in the dialect and also exist in the literary language. This method of treatment has sometimes involved me in great difficulties; because in the case of words which seem to have had an abnormal development I could not always decide with certainty whether the seeming irregularities had arisen within the dialect itself, or whether the words in question had been introduced from the literary language at various periods, or were merely borrowings from some neighbouring dialect. These are difficulties which every writer of a scientific dialect grammar has to contend with. But it would manifestly have been dishonest on my part to have omitted any word or form which did not seem to have had a regular development. The result is that the grammar contains dozens of words the vocalism of which I have not been able to

explain satisfactorily, but I have nevertheless registered them in separate paragraphs, as being in common use in the dialect and of equal importance to the English philologist. Out of a great many such examples I will only mention a few here: **nuez** (OE. **nosu**) *nose*, **bied** (OE. **beard**) *beard*, **ut** (OE. **hāt**) *hot*, **friet** (OE. **fretan**) *to fret*, for which we should expect in the dialect **noiz** (§§ 105, 109), **bād** (§§ 61, 68), **uet** (§§ 122, 126), **freit** (§§ 82, 87). On the other hand, the present grammar will, I trust, help to throw some light upon Old English vowel quantities, besides showing how dialects still keep apart many vowel sounds which have fallen together in the literary language. Of the latter I will only mention a few examples, although a great many may be found in the grammar:—**jād** (OE. **geard**) *yard*, **jied** (OE. **gerd**) *yard, three feet*. **wāk** (OE. **weorc**) *work*, **wēk** (OE. **wyrcan**) *to work*. **meil** (OE. **melu**) *meal, flour*, **miel** (OE. **mæl**) *meal, repast*. **reit** (OE. **recht**, **reht**) *right*, **rait** (OE. **writan**) *to write*, **rīt** (OE. **wyrhta**) *wright*.

In the treatment of the native element contained in the grammar I have generally started out from Old English, which in some respects presents fewer difficulties to the writer of a modern dialect grammar than Middle English with its numerous dialects. Had I, however, been a specialist in this period of our mother tongue, I should probably have been able to settle many minor points which remain unsolved in the present grammar. But still, in spite of my shortcomings in this respect, I hope that the book will be a welcome contribution to English philology.

In the treatment of the French element in the dialect I found, after trying many experiments, that the only

satisfactory plan was to start out from the present pronunciation of literary English. The words have come into the dialect at various periods and through various channels, and it is accordingly almost impossible to treat them historically. I have therefore contented myself with registering the present dialectical pronunciation of the French element, and for this purpose I have adopted, as the standard of literary English pronunciation, the sound-system in Sweet's *Primer of Spoken English*, which is fairly typical of the Southern pronunciation of educated people. A comparison of the development of the French and English elements in the dialect is interesting from many points of view. I will only draw attention to §§ 61, 203 and §§ 58, 202; but many other paragraphs will be found equally interesting both to English and French philologists. Any one, who is not thoroughly acquainted with the dialect, may possibly think that I have introduced into this part of the grammar many words which are not in common use; but such is not the case. I have been particularly careful in this respect. I will only mention one instance out of many where I may seem to have erred: *raiet akt riot act*, which is one of the commonest expressions in the dialect, a regular household phrase. What mother has not said to her naughty child hundreds of times, if *te duz ðat e'gien al rīd ðī traiet akt en reit en oel?*

In the chapter on the consonants the chief interest naturally lies in the gutturals. In this part of the grammar I have tried to give complete lists of the words which differ in their development from literary English, I mean such words as: *flik flitch*, *reik to reach*, *brig bridge*, *flig fledge*, *duēf dough*, etc.

It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years, but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

The Index, which has been a laborious piece of work, contains all the words occurring in the grammar.

As a guarantee for the general accuracy of the material contained in the book, I need only state that I spoke the dialect pure and simple until I was practically grown up.

In conclusion I have the pleasant task of expressing my most cordial thanks to three friends—Professor Napier, Professor Holthausen, and the Rev. A. L. Mayhew—who have given me much valuable help in the work.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

OXFORD,
January 1893.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	PAGE I
CHAPTER I.	
PRONUNCIATION	2-11
CHAPTER II.	
THE OLD ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE WINDHILL VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES	12-25
CHAPTER III.	
THE VOWELS TREATED HISTORICALLY—THE VOWELS OF ACCENTED SYLLABLES	26-56
CHAPTER IV.	
THE FRENCH ELEMENT—THE VOWELS	57-67
CHAPTER V.	
THE VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES	68-76
CHAPTER VI.	
THE CONSONANTS	77-106
CHAPTER VII.	
NOUNS	107-110
CHAPTER VIII.	
ADJECTIVES	111-115

CHAPTER IX.

PRONOUNS 116-127
--------------------	-----------

CHAPTER X.

VERBS 128-165
-----------------	-----------

CHAPTER XI.

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS 166-167
---	-----------

SPECIMENS 169-211
---------------------	-----------

NOTES 212-213
-----------------	-----------

GLOSSARIAL INDEX 215-255
----------------------------	-----------

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

Angl. = Anglian.	O. Fr. = Old French.
Dan. = Danish.	O. Fris. = Old Frisian.
dial. = dialect.	OHG. = Old High German.
Fr. = French.	O. Icel. = Old Icelandic.
gen. = genitive.	O. Ir. = Old Irish.
Germ. = German, Germanic.	O. Low Germ. = Old Low German.
Goth. = Gothic.	O. Norm. Fr. = Old Norman French.
Lat. = Latin.	O.N. = Old Norse.
lit. = literally.	O. North. = Old Northumbrian.
lit. Engl. = literary English.	O. Swed. = Old Swedish.
Low Germ. = Low German.	pl. = plural.
ME. = Middle English.	pret. = preterite.
MHG. = Middle High German.	pp. = past participle.
Mid. Du. = Middle Dutch.	sing., sg. = singular.
M. Low Germ. = Middle Low German.	Scot. = Scotch.
Norw. = Norwegian.	Swed. = Swedish.
occ. = occasionally.	W. = Windhill.
OE. = Old English.	WS. = West Saxon.
	> = has become.

The asterisk (*) prefixed to a word denotes a theoretical form.

WORKS REFERRED TO IN THE GRAMMAR.

- Cotgr. = A French and English Dictionary, composed by Mr. Randle Cotgrave; with another in English and French, edited by J. Howell.
- EEPr. = Early English Pronunciation, by A. J. Ellis.
- E.E.T.S. = Early English Text Society.
- Etym. Dict. = Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by W. W. Skeat.
- Florio = A Worlde of Wordes, or most copious and exact Dictionarie in Italian and English, by John Florio, London, 1598.
- Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, herausgegeben von H. Paul.

The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, by J. A. H. Murray.

N.E.D. = New English Dictionary, edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley.

P. B. Beitr. = Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, herausgegeben von H. Paul und W. Braune.

Prompt. Parv. = Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum, dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido, grammatico dicto, ex ordine fratrum predicatorum, Northfolciensi, circa a. d. MCCCCXL, ad fidem codicum recensuit Albert Way, London, 1865.

Sievers, OE. Gr. = Angelsächsische Grammatik, von E. Sievers.

Stratmann = Dictionary of the Old English Language, by F. H. Stratmann (new edition, by H. Bradley).

Sweet, H.E.S. = History of English Sounds, by H. Sweet.

Sweet, NE. Gr. = New English Grammar, by H. Sweet.

Synopsis of Old English Phonology, by A. L. Mayhew.

Town. Myst. = The Towneley Mysteries (printed for the Surtees Society).

The following list of letters may be useful to those who consult the book without first reading the chapter on pronunciation :—

ø	= the e in German Gabe.
ē	= the i in lit. Engl. bird.
j	= the y „ you.
ŋ	= the ng, n „ sing, song, drink.
š	= the sh „ she.
tš	= the ch „ choose.
p	= the th „ thin.
θ	= the th „ then.
dž	= the j „ just.

GRAMMAR



INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. WINDHILL is a manufacturing village in the township of Idle and parish of Calverley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles North of Bradford.

The dialect belongs to the Eastern North Midland group, which embraces the whole of South Yorkshire. Dr. Ellis (EEPr. v. p. 364) distinguishes nine varieties: The Western group containing var. 1. Huddersfield and var. 2. Halifax. The North Central group containing var. 3. Keighley, var. 4. Bradford, var. 5. Leeds, var. 6. Dewsbury. The South Central group containing var. 7. Rotherham and var. 8. Sheffield. The Eastern group containing var. 9. Doncaster and the Eastern slip.

Of these nine varieties the Windhill dialect is most closely related to numbers 3. 4. 5.

PHONOLOGY



CHAPTER I.

PRONUNCIATION.

A. The Vowels.

§ 2. The Windhill dialect contains the following vowel sounds:—

Short vowels	a, e, i, o, u, ɐ
Long „	ā, ī, ū, ē
Short diphthongs	ai, ei, oi, ui
	eu, iu, ou
	ee, ie, oe, ue
Long „	āə
Triphthongs	aie, iue, ouə

NOTE—To these must be added l, m, n, ŋ in the function of vowels. For examples see the corresponding consonants §§ 17-19.

§ 3. In the following paragraphs will be given a brief description of the Windhill vowel-system. For which purpose I have adopted the notation as given in Sweet's Primer of Phonetics. In the autumn of 1886 Dr. Sweet was kind enough to render me considerable help in the analysis of the W. vowel sounds; thus enabling me to fix

the sounds far more accurately than would otherwise have been the case, had it not been for his kind assistance. The late Dr. Ellis, to whom I dictated the Dialect Test (EPr. v. pp. 389-90) and the dialect words in his Classified Word List (pp. 391-4), was also of some help to me. But a comparison of his appreciation of the W. vowels with that of Dr. Sweet and my own will show that we differ on several minor points.

All the diphthongs and triphthongs have the stress on the first element. In my transcription I have written *ie*, *ue*, &c., but the first element is really a medium long vowel, which stands in the same relation to the corresponding short vowel as the lit. Engl. vowel in *feet* does to *fit* or *seek* to *sick*.

§ 4. *a* (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Mann*, but with the tongue slightly more advanced.

lat *late*, *faðe(r)* *father*, *mak* *to make*, *as* *to ask*, *laðe(r)* *ladder*, *dlad* *glad*, *tšap* *chap*, *ratn* *rat*, *paste(r)* *pasture*, *apren* *apron*, *kwaleti* *quality*, *vari* *very*.

ā (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Name* and in lit. Engl. *father*, but with slightly more advanced position of the tongue as in short *a*. After our *ā* there is also a trace of a glide (*ā^o*), which however is not sufficiently developed to be conveniently represented in print.

rām *room*, *fāl* *fowl*, *bān* *child*, *wām* *warm*, *wāk* (noun) *work*, *fādin* *farthing*, *sāvnt* *servant*, *pāðe(r)* *powder*.

ai = *a* + *i*:

raiv *to tear*, *mais* *mice*, *tais* *to entice*.

aiə = *ai* + *ə*:

aien *iron*, *faie(r)* *fire*, *raiet* *riot*.

āə = *ā* + *ə*:

dāə(r) *dare*, *sāə(r)* *sour*, *tāə(r)* *tower*.

§ 5. **e** (low-front-narrow) like the **ä** in Swed. *lära* and the first element of the diphthong in lit. Engl. *care* but short. Ellis identified it as mid-front-wide, but Sweet and myself agree in the above analysis.

elp to help, **bed** bed, **brek** to break, **ømer** among, **weš** to wash, **bleg** blackberry, **geðe(r)** to gather, **ðen** then, **šepste(r)** starling, **len** to lend, **gezlin** gosling, **depp** depth, **lek** to leak, **frend** friend, **treml** to tremble, **blenkit** blanket, **fešn** fashion, **lenit** linnet.

ei = **e** + **i**:

feit to fight, **beid** bead, **eit** to eat, **leits** leech, **reik** to reach, **lein** to lean, **ei** high.

eu = **e** + **u**:

eu ewe, **feu** few, **seu** to sew.

ee = **e** + **e**:

beed to bathe, **dee** day, **breed** to resemble, **bleet** to bleat, **tlee** clay, **leek** to play, **beekn** bacon, **kweet** quart, **meeste(r)** master.

§ 6. **i** (high-front-wide) like the **i** in lit. Engl. *bit*:

lig to lie down, **wik** quick, alive, **in** to hang, **sitš** such, **figd** fledged, **dwinl** to dwindle, **litl** little, **sili** silly, **ivø(r)** ever, **rik** smoke, **divl** devil, **tšimli**, chimney, **šimi** chemise.

ī (high-front-narrow) like the **ie** in German *Biene*. It is a pure long vowel, not like the **ee** in South. Engl. *feed*, which is a diphthong (**ij**):

mild mild, **nīt** night, **fīld** field, **wīl** (adv.) well, **frīt** fright, **bīld** to build, **īmin** evening, **kīl** to cool, **lītnin** lightning, **sī** sigh, **nī** knee, **bīf** beef.

iø = **i** + **e**:

bied beard, **ieþ** earth, **swie(r)** to swear, **friet** to fret, **fie(r)** to laugh or sneer at, **dried** to dread, **tlien** clean, **bried** bread, **bie(r)** beer, **vīel** veal, **fīes** fierce.

iu = **i** + **u** :

tliu a ball of string or worsted, **spiu** to vomit, **tiuk** took, **lium** loom, **iniu** (pl.) enough, **briu** to brew, **frute(r)** future, **bliu** blue, **riubub** rhubarb.

iue = **iu** + **e** :

siue(r) sure, **pie(r)** pure.

§ 7. **o** (low-back-wide-round) like the **o** in lit. Engl. not :

frozn frozen, **lop** flea, **bodi** body, **wote(r)** water, **solt** salt, **moni** many, **jole** yellow, **sori** sorry, **tof** tough, **fotnit** fort-night, **kotn** cotton, **ont** aunt, **rost** to roast.

oi = **o** + **i** :

poil to give ungrudgingly, **boil** to boil, **toist** toast.

ou = **o** + **u**. But here the first element is low-back-narrow-round like the **aw** in lit. Engl. law :

koud cold, **doute(r)** daughter, **floun** flown, **kouk** coke, **grou** to grow, **pout** thought, **loup** to jump, **out** ought, **tout** taught, **pouts** to poach, **skoud** to scald.

oue = **ou** + **e** :

foue(r) four.

oe = **o** + **e**, the first element of which is the same as the **o** in **ou** :

koef calf, **woef** insipid, **boek** beam, **boeld** bald, **poem** palm, **soev** salve, **moek** maggot, **boen** born, **noeðe(r)** neither, **snoe** snow, **goem** heed, care, **goeki** left handed, **oeðe(r)** to order, **džoenes** jaundice.

§ 8. **u** (high-back-wide-round) like the **u** in lit. Engl. put :

fun (pp.) found, **flute(r)** to flutter, **tul** to, **fuml** to fumble, **ut** hot, **muðe(r)** mother, **uðe(r)** udder, **butše(r)** butcher, **buzed** butterfly, **nuvl** novel.

û (high-back-narrow-round) like the **u** in Germ. gut. In

the W. dialect it is a pure long vowel and not a diphthong (uw) like the oo in Southern Engl. food:

šūl *shovel*, ēbūn *above*, būkp *bulk, size*.

ui = u + i. The first element of which is not the u in put. Dr. Ellis identified the first element as mid-back-narrow-round like the o in Germ. Bote, but this is certainly not the sound. At first Dr. Sweet gave the same analysis as Dr. Ellis, but he was afterwards inclined to think that it might be mid-back-narrow-round with outer rounding like the o in Swedish sol. But this too is hardly our sound. The nearest analysis seems to me to be the tongue position of high-back-narrow-round, like the u in Germ. gut, ou in French sou, with the lip position of mid-back-narrow-round:

bluid *blood*, uin *to harass, treat badly*, gruīn *snout of a pig*.

ue = u + e. The first element is the same as the u in ui:

nuez *nose*, smue(r) *to smother*, due(r) *door*, juek *yolk*, kuem *comb*, duef *dough*, dlue(r) *to stare*, kued *cord*, tluek *cloak*, pue(r) *poor*.

§ 9. e (mid-mixed-narrow) like the e in German Gabe, but with the tongue slightly more retracted. It is not identical with the -er in lit. Engl. better, which is mid-mixed-wide. It occurs in both stressed and unstressed syllables:

jestede *yesterday*, sterek *heifer*, fere *furrow*, weri *to worry*, bed *but*, sperit *spirit*, vale *value*.

ē (low-mixed-narrow) like the i in lit. Engl. bird, but with the tongue rather more advanced. It only occurs in stressed syllables:

gēs *grass*, bēk *birch*, wēd *word*, mēðe(r) *murder*, wēk *to work*, kēsmeš *Christmas*, gēt *great*, kēnz *currants*.

B. The Consonants.

§ 10. The W. dialect contains the following consonants :
b, d, f, g, j, k, l, m, n, r, p, s, š, t, þ, ǿ, v, w, z, ž.

§ 11. **b** (lip-stop-voice) like lit. English **b**. It occurs initially, medially, and finally :

bān child, **beed** to bathe, **bun** (pp.) bound, **brig** bridge, **bleb** blister, **breed** to resemble, act like another person, **brīt** bright. **kubed** cupboard, **riubub** rhubarb, **uzbn** husband. **dub** a small pool of water, **nub** to nudge.

§ 12. **d** (gum-stop-voice) like lit. English **d**. It occurs in all positions :

duef dough, **dī** to die, **diu** to do, **dwinl** to dwindle, **džais** joist, **dlas** glass. **bodm** bottom, **fādin** farthing, wide widow. **nobed** lit. not but, only, **grund** ground, **od** to hold, **snod** smooth, **boged** ghost, apparition.

§ 13. **f** (lip-teeth-open-breath) like lit. Engl. **f**. It occurs in all positions :

feu few, **foil** foal, **feit** to fight, **flig** fledge, **fan** (pret.) found. **duefi** cowardly, **woefi** insipid, **fift** fifth, **druft** drought. **kaf** chaff, **duef** dough, **koef** calf, **laif** life.

§ 14. **g** (back-stop-voice) like lit. Engl. **g**. It occurs in all positions :

geen near, direct, **galek** lefthand, **gāl** the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye, **guid** good, **goemles** foolish, silly. **blegs** blackberries, **boged** ghost, **pigin** small water can, **flegstn** flagstone. **ig** mood, temper, **ug** to carry, **lig** to lie down, **neeg** to gnaw.

§ 15. **j** (front-open-voice) like lit. English **y** in you. It only occurs initially :

jest yeast, jestede yesterday, jole yellow, jun young. I have sometimes heard the sound medially in *teelje(r)*, *teele(r) tailor*.

§ 16. **k** (back-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **k**. It occurs in all positions:

kā cow, kest to cast, kei key, koud cold, koul to rake, kīl to cool. skrat to scratch, bake tobacco, beekr bacon, oks ox. flik flitch of bacon, reik to reach, wik quick, alive, bēk birch.

§ 17. **l** (gum-side-voice) like ordinary English **l**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel in unaccented syllables only:

leek to play, loin lane, len to lend, leeð barn, luensem lonely, leelek lilac, loup to jump. olin holly, bild to build, twilt quilt. koil coal, steil to steal, wīl (adv.) well.

Examples of vocalic **l** are: *kitl to tickle, adl to earn, satl to settle, spinl spindle, rasl to wrestle.*

§ 18. **m** (lip-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **m**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

meitš to measure, mun must, muin moon, māt to moult. treml to tremble, imin evening, sīmin-dlas mirror. steim to bespeak, gam game, freem to make a beginning, goem heed, care.

Examples of vocalic **m** are: *bodm bottom, fadm fathom, fipms fivepence, wiepm weapon, kindm (OE. cynedōm) kingdom.*

§ 19. **n** (gum-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **n**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

nie(r) kidney, nīt night, nen-neel corn on the foot, nub

to nudge, **noeðe(r)** 'neither. **snoe** snow, **inif** enough, **moni** many, **sind** to rinse, wash out, **spinl** spindle. **gēn** to grin, **bin** within, **fādin** farthing, **runin** running.

Examples of vocalic **n** are: **frozn** frozen, **brusn** (pp.) burst, **ratn** rat, **seldn** seldom, **getn** (pp.) got, **tšozn** chosen, **pāzn** thousand.

§ 20. **ɲ** (back-nasal-voice) like **ng**, **n** in lit. Engl. sing, song, drink, drunk. As a consonant it only occurs in accented, and as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

blenk blank, **brin** to bring, **tənz** tongs **finē(r)** finger, **in** to hang, **blenkit** blanket, **pin** thing.

Examples of vocalic **ɲ** are: **brokɲ** broken, **beəgn** bargain, **drukɲ** drunk, drunken, **wokɲ** to waken.

§ 21. **p** (lip-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **p**. It occurs initially, medially, and finally:

poēm palm, **poez** to kick, **peneɸ** pennyworth. **speen** to wean, **spitek** spigot, **api** happy, **apl** apple, **stapl** staple. **lop** flea, **elp** to help, **sweep** the handle of a machine, **saip** to ooze or drain out slowly.

§ 22. **r** (gum-open-voice). Before a following vowel **r** is a gently trilled sound. Final **r** is also slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. fear, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. far. In order to distinguish strong and weak **r** the latter is uniformly written (**r**) in this grammar:

raiv to tear, **roet** to bray, **roem** to roam, **reik** to reach, **rām** room, **brek** to break, **ren** wrong. **sare** to serve, **mare** to match, **feri** first turn, **barē** barrow. **ger** up to get up.

swie(r) to swear, **pie(r)** pear, **smue(r)** to smother, **wee(r)** to spend money.

§ 23. **s** (blade-open-breath) like the **s** in lit. Engl. *sit*. It occurs in all positions:

sal shall, **sud** should, **sīt** sight, **seem** lard, **sāk** to suck, **snod** smooth, **steim** to bespeak, **strie** straw, **speik** to speak, **siuge(r)** sugar, **swiel** to gutter (of a candle). **koese** causeway, **brusn** (pp.) burst, **rāst** rust, **omest** almost, **prosl** thrush. **as** ash, **ashes**, **guis** goose, **ās** house, **oks** ox, **oes** horse, **ius** use.

§ 24. **š** (blade-point-open-breath) like lit. Engl. *sh* in *she*. It occurs far more frequently initially and finally than medially:

šuin shoes, **šimi** chemise, **šap** shape, **šak** to shake, **šuče(r)** to shudder. **tšons** chance, **tšeeme(r)** chamber, **tšiuz** to choose, **fešn** fashion. **weš** to wash, **rediš** radish, **fotš** to fetch, **bleitš** to bleach, **mitš** much.

§ 25. **t** (gum-stop-breath) like lit. English *t*. It occurs in all positions:

tak to take, **temz** hop-sieve, **toist** toast, **teu** to work zealously, **tluep** cloth. **fotn** (pp.) fought, **fiute(r)** future, **wāte** weekday. **gēt** great, **fouet** fourth, **ut** hot, **lat** lath.

§ 26. **p** (teeth-open-breath) like the **th** in lit. Engl. *thin*. It occurs initially and finally:

pak thatch, **pāzn** thousand, **pout** thought, **priep** to contradict, dispute. **brop** broth, **māp** mouth, **diep** death, **swāp** the skin of bacon.

§ 27. **ð** (teeth-open-voice) like the **th** in lit. English *then*. It occurs initially only in words which had formerly the weak stress; medially between vowels; and finally after vowels:

čai, či thy, čis this, čen then. šuče(r) to shudder, pāče(r) powder feče(r) feather, soče(r) solder. buič booth, leeč barn, smuič smooth.

§ 28. *v* (lip-teeth-open-voice) like the *v* in lit. Engl. vine. Initially it only occurs in words of French origin :

vari very, viel veal, vois voice. ave-meil oatmeal, navi canal. neiv fist, raiv to tear, praiv to thrive.

§ 29. *w* (lip-back-open-voice) like lit. Engl. *w* in wet. It only occurs initially and medially :

wāk (noun) work, wen thong, wen when, wīl wheel, wik quick, alive, wām warm. ewee away, dwīnl to dwindle, twais twice, kweet quart, kwaletī quality, swiet to sweat, swetš a small sample of cloth.

§ 30. *z* (blade-open-voice) like the *z* in lit. Engl. zeal, freeze. Initially it only occurs in *ziel* zeal. It is common medially and finally :

uzbn husband, meze(r) measure, rīzd rancid (of bacon), frozn frozen, fuzi soft, spongy, buzed butterfly, gīzn to choke. temz hop-sieve, ez as, sičez scissors, tšīuz to choose.

§ 31. *ž* (blade-point-open-voice) like the *s* in lit. Engl. measure. It only occurs after *d* and *n* :

džoul to knock, strike, džais joist, džudž judge, sādžn sergeant, eedž age, tšeedž charge, inž hinge, sinž to singe ; but in words of French origin we have indžn engine, moendž mange.

CHAPTER II.

THE OLD ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE WINDHILL VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

1. Short Vowels.

a.

§ 32. Windhill a corresponds to:

1. OE. æ(a) in originally closed syllables, § 57: **as** *ashes*, **fan** (pret.) *found*, **gam** *game*, **lat** *late*, **sal** *shall*, **sam** *up*, (OE. *samnian*) *to pick up*, **pak** *thatch*.

2. Rarely OE. a(æ) in open syllables, § 71: **faðe(r)** *father*, **mak** *to make*, **tak** *to take*.

3. Shortening of OE. ā, § 125: **as** *to ask*, **spatl** *spittle*.

4. Shortening of OE. æ, §§ 135, 144: **blast** *blast*.

bad *bad*, **laðe(r)** *ladder*.

5. Rarely shortening of OE. ēa, § 186: **tšap** *chap*.

6. Lit. Engl. æ in French words, § 194: **galek** (O. Fr. *galec*) *left hand*, **ratn** *rat*, **vale** *value*.

7. Lit. Engl. ā in French words, § 195: **basted** *bastard*, **paste(r)** *pasture*.

8. Rarely lit. Engl. ei in French words, § 196: **apren** *apron*.

9. Lit. Engl. **o** (through the influence of the preceding **w**) in French words, § 202: **kwaleti** *quality*, **warend** *to war-rant*.

10. Lit. Engl. **e** before **r** in French words, § 208: **tarie(r)** *terrier*, **vari** *very*.

e.

§ 33. Windhill **e** corresponds to:

1. Germanic **e**, and the i-umlaut of **a** in originally closed syllables; and also when **e** was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**, §§ 72-3: **delf** *delf*, **elp** *to help*, **leðe(r)** *leather*, **melt** *to melt*, **weft** *weft*.

bed *bed*, **ketl** *kettle*, **lenp** (by assimilation) *length*, **mens** *neatness*, **set** *to set*.

2. Rarely OE. **e** in open syllables, § 88: **brek** *to break*, **get** *to get*.

3. Germ. **a** before a following **g**, **ɾ**, **š**, §§ 59, 197: **beg** *bag*, **bleg** *blackberry*, **emen** *among*, **ren** *wrong*, **senk** *sank*. **eš** *ashtree*, **weš** *to wash*.

4. Rarely OE. **a(æ)** in other cases, § 60: **eltæ(r)** *halter*, **geðe(r)** *to gather*, **wesp** *wasp*.

5. Rarely OE. **o**, § 108: **ðen** *then*, **wen** *when*.

6. Shortening of Germanic **æ** (W.S. **æ**, O. North. **ē**), § 134: **bleðe(r)** *bladder*, **šepste(r)** *starling*, **slept** *slept*.

7. Shortening of OE. **æ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 143: **fleš** *flesh*, **len** *to lend*, **les** *less*.

8. Shortening of OE. **ē**, **œ** (i-umlaut of **ō**), § 148: **bled** *bled*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **met** *met*.

9. Shortening of Anglian **ēo** (= W.S. **īe**) § 192: **depp** *depth*, **ten** *ten*.

10. Shortening of OE. **ēa**, § 186: **lek** *leak*, **red** (adj.) *red*.

11. Shortening of OE. *eo*, § 192: *breſt* *breast*, *frend* *friend*.

12. Lit. Engl. *e* in French words, § 206: *demek* *potato disease*, *mel* *to meddle*, *tremł* *to tremble*.

13. Lit. Engl. *æ* before *g*, *ɾ*, *š* in French words, § 197: *dregɾ* *dragon*, *blenkit* *blanket*, *fešn* *fashion*.

14. Rarely lit. Engl. *i* in French words, § 212: *lenit* *linnet*, *rebit* *rivet*.

i.

§ 34. Windhill *i* corresponds to :

1. OE. *i*, § 89: *bin* (OE. *binnan*) *within*, *bitn* *bitten*, *find* *to find*, *lig* *to lie down*, *wik* *quick*, *alive*.

2. OE. *e* (i-umlaut of *a*) before an original *ɾ* (now *ɾ* or *nž*), § 76: *in* (ME. *hengen*) *to hang*, *sinž* *to singe*, *pirk* *to think*.

3. Rarely OE. *e* in other cases, § 77: *kil* *to kill*, *sitš* *such*, *wile* *willow*.

4. OE. *y* (i-umlaut of *u*), § 117: *brig* *bridge*, *flig* (ME. *figge*) *fledge*, *ig* (OE. *hyge*) *mood*, *temper*.

5. Shortening of OE. *i*, § 160: *dwinł* *to dwindle*, *fiſt* *fifth*.

6. Shortening of OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*), § 177: *litł* *little*, *wiſh* *to wish*.

7. Rarely shortening of Germanic *æ*, § 136: *ridł* *riddle*, *sili* *silly*.

8. Rarely shortening of OE. *æ* (i-umlaut of *ā*), § 145: *ive(r)* *ever*, *ivri* *every*.

9. Rarely shortening of OE. *ē*, older *īe*, § 150, note: *rik* *to smoke (of a chimney)*.

10. Rarely shortening of OE. *eo*, § 192: *dił* *devil*, *sik* *sick*.

11. Lit. Engl. *i* in French words, § 211: **konsiðe(r)** to *consider*, **live(r)** to *deliver*, **tšimli** *chimney*.

12. Lit. Engl. *e* before nasals in French words, § 209: **lints** *lentils*, **šimi** *chemise*.

O.

§ 35. Windhill *o* corresponds to:

1. West Germanic *o* in originally closed syllables; and also when *o* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l, m, n, r*, § 100: **boðm** *bottom*, **foþn** (pp.) *fought*, **loþ** *flea*, **frozn** *frozen*, **olin** (ME. *hollen*) *holly-tree*, **snod** *smooth*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **prosl** *thrush*.

2. Rarely OE. *o* in open syllables, § 110: **bodi** *body*, **popi** *poppy*.

3. OE. *a* preceded by *w* and not followed by *g, n, š*, or *r* + consonant, § 58: **swole** *swallow*, **swop** to *exchange*, **wo(r)** (accented form) *was*, **wote(r)** *water*.

4. OE. *ea(a)* before *ls, lt*, § 58: **fols** *false*, **molt** *malt*, **solt** *salt*.

5. Rarely OE. *a* in other cases, § 58: **omest** *almost*, **oles** *always*, **moni** *many*.

6. Rarely OE. *eo(e)*, § 80: **jole** (OE. *geolu*) *yellow*, **foťš** to *fetch*.

7. Shortening from OE. *ā*, § 125: **sori** *sorry*.

8. Shortening of OE. *ō*, § 169: **foðe(r)** *fodder*, **tof** *tough*.

9. Rarely shortening from OE. *ēo*, § 192: **foťi** *forty*, **foťnit** *fortnight*.

10. Lit. Engl. *o* in French words, § 214: **boni** *nice*, *pretty*, **džosl** to *jostle*, **kotn** *cotton*, **poridž** *porridge*.

11. Lit. Engl. *ā* before *n* + consonant, in French words, § 200: **dons** *dance*, **ont** *aunt*, **tšons** *chance*.

12. Rarely lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 217: **gol** *goal*, **rost** to *roast*.

u.

§ 36. Windhill u corresponds to :

1. OE. u, § 111 : **drukn** *drunk*, **fun** (pp) *found*, **grund** *ground*, **kudl** *to embrace*, **kum** *to come*, **pune(r)** *thunder*, **ug** *to carry*, **unded** *hundred*.

2. Rarely OE. o, § 107 : **flute(r)** *to flutter*, **uvm** *oven*.

3. Rarely OE. i, § 97 : **kud** (OE. *cwidu*) *cud*, **tul** (ME. *til*) *to*.

4. Rarely OE. y, § 121 : **bluš** *to blush*, **bunl** *bundle*.

5. Shortening from OE. ā, § 126 : **ut** *hot*, **wun** *one*.

6. Shortening of OE. ō, § 169 b ; **munþ** *month*, **muðe(r)** *mother*, **sluf** (OE. *slōg*) *slough*.

7. Shortening of OE. ū, § 174 : **fus** *fuss*, **plum** *plum*, **uðe(r)** *udder*, **uzbn** *husband*.

8. Lit. Engl. u in French words, § 227 : **butše(r)** *butcher*, **puš** *to push*, **put** *to put*.

9. Lit. Engl. ʁ in French words, § 226 : **buzed** *butterfly*, **mutn** *mutton*, **uml** *humble*.

10. Rarely lit. Engl. o in French words, § 215 : **nuvl** *novel*.

ə.

§ 37. Windhill ə corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. e, § 81 : **beri** *berry*, **jestede** *yesterday*.

2. Rarely OE. i, § 91 : **sterek** (OE. *stirc*, *styric*) *heifer*.

3. OE. u before a following r, § 113 : **bere** *borough*, **fere** *furrow*.

4. OE. y before a following r, § 120, (2) : **beri** *to bury*, **weri** *to worry*.

5. Lit. Engl. i before a following r in French words, § 213 : **sperit** *spirit*.

2. The Long Vowels.

ā.

§ 38. Windhill ā corresponds to :

1. OE. ū, § 171: *ās house, dāst dust, kā cow, rām room, rāst rust, slām slumber, pāzn thousand.*
2. OE. medial -ug-, § 114: *fāl fowl, kāl cowl.*
3. Rarely OE. u before n + consonant, § 115: *ānd hound, drānd to drown.*
4. OE. a, ea before r + consonant, § 61: *ād hard, bān child, wām warm.*
5. OE. e, eo before r + consonant, § 74: *āt heart, dwāf dwarf, wāk (noun) work.*
6. OE. ēo before r + consonant, § 189: *dālin darling, fādin farthing.*
7. O. Fr. er before a following consonant, § 207: *pāsn parson, sāvnt servant.*
8. Lit. Engl. au in French words, § 235: *dāt doubt, gān gown, pāče(r) powder.*

ī.

§ 39. Windhill ī corresponds to :

1. OE. i before ld, § 92: *mīld mild, wīld wild.*
2. OE. i before ht, § 93: *brīt bright, nīt night, sīt sight.*
3. OE. medial -ig-, § 94: *stīl (OE. stigel) stile, tīl tile.*
4. OE. e before ld, § 78: *fīld field, wīld to wield.*
5. Rarely OE. e in other cases, § 79: *bīzm besom, wīl (adv.) well.*
6. OE. y before ht, § 118: *flīt flight, frīt fright.*
7. OE. y before ld, § 119: *bīld to build.*
8. Germanic ē (WS. ē, O. North. ē), § 130: *īmin evening, nīdl needle, prīd thread.*

9. OE. *ē*, § 155: *ī* *he*, *wī* *we*.

10. OE. *ē*, *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *ō*), § 147: *blīd* to *bleed*, *gīs* *geese*, *kīl* to *cool*.

11. Anglian *ē*, *ēo* (= WS. *īe*), § 150: *belīv* to *believe*, *lītīn* *lightning*, *sīn* *seen*.

12. Rarely OE. *ī*, § 158: *sī* to *sigh*.

13. OE. *ēo*, § 187; *dīp* *deep*, *nī* *knee*, *trī* *tree*, *wīl* *wheel*.

14. Lit. Engl. *ij* in French words, § 232: *bīf* *beef*, *pīs* *piece*.

ū.

§ 40. Windhill *ū* corresponds to:

1. Rarely OE. *o*, § 106: *šūl* *shovel*, *stūp* (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.

2. Rarely OE. *u*, § 112: *būkþ* (ME. *bulke*) *bulk*, *size*, *e-būn* (OE. *on-bufan*) *above*, *wūl* *wool*.

ē.

§ 41. Windhill *ē* corresponds to:

1. OE. *ær* before a following consonant, § 69: *gēs* (OE. *gærs*) *grass*.

2. OE. *ir* before a following consonant, § 90: *bēk* *birch*, *pēd* *third*.

3. Rarely OE. *or* before a following consonant, § 104, (3): *wēd* *word*, *wēld* *world*.

4. OE. *ur* before a following consonant, § 113, (1): *dēst* *durst*, *snēt* (ME. *snurtin*) to *snort*, *snore*.

5. OE. *yr* before a following consonant, § 120, (1): *bēdn* *burden*, *bēp* *birth*, *mēðe(r)* *murder*, *wēk* to *work*.

6. OE. *ī* (?) with metathesis of *r*, § 161: *kēsmeš* *Christmas*, *kēsīn* to *christen*.

7. OE. *ēa* with metathesis of *r*, § 185: *gēt* *great*.

8. Lit. Engl. *ē* in French words, § 228: *fōniš* to furnish, *kōn currant*.

3. The Diphthongs.

ai.

§ 42. Windhill *ai* corresponds to:

1. OE. *i*, § 156: *ais* ice, *bait* to bite, *raiv* to tear, *sail* (ME. *sīlen*) to strain, *swaim* to climb a tree, *waif* wife.
2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*), § 175: *aid* hide, *skin*, *mais* mice.
3. Rarely OE. *i*, § 95: *ai* (accented form) *I*.
4. Lit. Engl. *ai* in French words, § 229: *paint* pint, *sailm* asylum, *tais* to entice.

ei.

§ 43. Windhill *ei* corresponds to:

1. OE. *e* (Germanic *e*, and the i-umlaut of *a*) in originally open syllables, § 87: *beid* bead, *eit* to eat, *meit* meat, *neiv* fist, *steil* to steal.
2. OE. *e* before *ht*, § 86: *feit* to fight, *reit* right.
3. Rarely OE. *æ* (*ea*), § 67: *eit* (O. North. *æhto*, *æhta*) eight.
4. WS. *ǣ*, O. North. *ē* before a following *k*, § 132: *leitš* leech, *speitš* speech.
5. OE. *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *a*) before a following *k*, § 138: *bleitš* to bleach, *reik* to reach.
6. Rarely OE. *ǣ* in other cases, § 139: *lein* to lean, *spreid* to spread, *kei* key.
7. Rarely OE. *ēa*, § 182: *ei* high, *nei* nigh, near.

oi.

§ 44. Windhill **oi** corresponds to:

1. OE. **o** in originally open syllables, § 109: **foil** *foal*, **koil** *coal*, **oil** *hole*, **poil** *to give ungrudgingly*, **proit** *throat*.
2. Lit. Engl. **oi** in French words, § 216: **boil** *to boil*, **oil** *oil*.
3. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 219: **doit** *to dote*, **toist** *to toast*.

ui.

§ 45. Windhill **ui** corresponds to:

1. OE. **ō**, § 163: **bluid** *blood*, **duin** *done*, **uin** (ME. *hōnen*) *to treat badly*, *harass*, **tuip** *tooth*.
2. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 221: **buit** *boot*, **fuil** *fool*, **gruin** *a pig's snout*.

eu.

§ 46. Windhill **eu** corresponds to:

1. OE. **e**, **eo**, + **w**, § 85: **eu** *eve*, **streu** *to strew*.
2. OE. **ēaw**, § 180: **deu** *dew*, **feu** *few*, **teu** (OE. *tēawian*) *to work zealously*.
3. Rarely OE. **ēow**, § 190: **seu** *to sew*, **tšeu** *to chew*.

iu.

§ 47. Windhill **iu** corresponds to:

1. OE. **iw**, § 96: **tliu** (OE. *cliwe*) *a ball of string or worsted*.
2. Rarely OE. **u**, § 116: **priu** *through*.
3. OE. **iw**, § 159: **spiu** *to vomit*, **tiuzde** *Tuesday*.
4. OE. **ō** before a following **k**, **m**, and when final, § 164: **iuk** *hook*, **tiuk** *took*.

gium *gum*, **lium** *loom*.

diu *to do*, **iniu** (pl.) *enough*.

5. OE. **ēow**, § 190: **bliu** *blew*, **briu** *to brew*, **niu** *knew*.

6. Lit. Engl. **juw** in French words, § 237: **flute(r)** *future*, **ius** *use*, **iuz** *to use*, **viu** *view*.

7. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 239: **bliu** *blue*, **friut** *fruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **siu** *to sue*.

ou.

§ 48. Windhill **ou** corresponds to:

1. OE. **al** before a following **d**, § 64: **koud** *cold*, **oud** *old*.

2. OE. **o** before **ht**, § 101: **bout** *bought*, **doute(r)** *daughter*.

3. OE. **o**, older **ō**, before **ht**, § 167: **brout** *brought*, **pout** *thought*.

4. ME. **ow** (OE. **-og-**), § 102: **floun** *flown*.

5. OE. **ol** before a following consonant, § 103: **bouste(r)** *bolster*, **kouk** *coke*, **out** *holt*.

6. OE. **ōw**, § 166: **flou** *to flow*, **grou** *to grow*.

7. O. Norse **au**, § 184: **loup** *to leap*, *jump*.

8. Rarely OE. **āw**, § 123: **out** *aught*, **soul** *soul*.

9. Rarely OE. **æ** before a following **ht**, § 140: **tout** *taught*.

10. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 220: **boul** *bowl*, **poutš** *to poach*.

11. **al** before **d** in French words, § 199: **skoud** *to scald*.

eə.

§ 49. Windhill **eə** corresponds to:

1. OE. **a** in originally open syllables, § 70: **beed** *to bathe*, **eeg** (OE. **haga**) *the berry of the hawthorn*, **neeg** (OE. **gnagan**) *to gnaw*, **reəðe(r)** *rather*, **speen** (OE. **spanan**) *to wean*, **teem** *tame*.

2. ME. **ai**, **ei** from OE. **æg**, § 65: **dee** *day*, **eel** *hail*, **sneel** *snail*.

3. ME. **ei** from OE. **eg**, O. Norse **ei**, § 84: **breed** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble*, **reen** *rain*, **been** (O. Icel. **beinn**) *near*, *direct*.

4. Rarely WS. **æ**, O. North. **ē**, § 133: **bleet** *to bleat*, **ee(r)** *hair*.

5. Rarely OE. **æ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 141: **leedi** *lady*, **tlee** *clay*.

6. O. Norse **ei**, § 127: **leek** *to play*, **week** *weak*.

7. Lit. Engl. **ei** in French words, § 204: **beekn** *bacon*, **eenšn** *ancient*, **plees** *place*.

8. O. Fr. **ar** before a following consonant, § 203: **geed** *guard*, **kweet** *quart*, **tseedž** *to charge*.

9. Lit. Engl. **ā** in French words, § 195: **meeste(r)** *master*, **pleeste(r)** *plaster*.

ie.

§ 50. Windhill **ie** corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. **ea**, **æ**, **a**, § 68: **bied** *beard*, **ierin** *herring*.

2. OE. **e** before **r** not followed by another consonant, § 75: **bie(r)** *to bear*, **swie(r)** *to swear*.

3. Rarely OE. **er** before a following consonant, § 74: **ieþ** *earth*, **lien** *to learn*.

4. Rarely OE. **e** in other cases, § 82: **friet** *to fret*, **riep** *to reap*.

5. Rarely OE. **i**, § 98: **flie(r)** (Norw. **flira**) *to laugh* or *sneer at*.

6. WS. **æ**, O. North. **ē**, § 131: **dried** *to dread*, **miel** *meal*, **repast**, **wie(r)** *where*.

7. OE. **æ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 137: **diel** *deal*, **iel** *to heal*, **sie** *sea*, **tlien** *clean*.

8. OE. *ēa*, § 179: *bried bread*, *strie straw*, *prīep* (OE. *prēapian*) *to contradict*.

9. OE. *ēo* before a following *r*, § 188: *bie(r) beer*, *die(r) dear*.

10. Lit. Engl. *ij* in French words, § 231: *biek beak*, *fieta(r) feature*, *viel veal*.

11. Lit. Engl. *ie* in French words, § 233: *fies fierce*, *tlie(r) clear*.

OE.

§ 51. Windhill *oe* corresponds to:

1. OE. *eal*, *al* in the combinations *lf*, OE. *lh*, *lk*, *ll*, *lm*, *lv*, § 62: *koef calf*, *woef* (OE. *walh*) *sickly to the smell, insipid to the taste*, *boek balk, beam*, *boeld* (ME. *balled*) *bald*, *poem palm*, *soev salve*.

2. ME. *aw* (of various origins), § 63: *moek* (ME. *mauk*) *maggot*, *soe he saw*, *kroel to crawl*.

3. OE. *or* before a following consonant, § 104: *boen born*, *oes horse*, *poen thorn*.

4. OE. *āw*, § 123: *bloe to blow*, *noe to know*, *snoe snow*.

5. O. Norse *au*, § 184: *goem heed, care*, *roet to bray*.

6. O. Fr. *al* before *k*, *m*, *l*, § 198: *goeki lefthanded*, *boem balm*, *boel ball*.

7. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 225: *doeb to darub*, *smeer, dżoenes jaundice*, *poez to kick*, *foetn fortune*, *oeðe(r) to order*.

UE.

§ 52. Windhill *ue* corresponds to:

1. Rarely OE. *o*, § 105: *uep hope*, *nuez nose*, *fluet to float*.

2. Rarely OE. *o* before a following *r* or *r*+consonant, § 104 (2): *smue(r) to smother*, *bued board*, *ued hoard*.

3. Rarely OE. *u* before a following *r* or *r* + consonant, § 113, (3): *muen* to *mourn*.

4. OE. *eol*, § 83: *juek* *yolk*.

5. OE. *a* before *mb*, § 66: *kuem* *comb*, *wuem* *womb*.

6. OE. *ā*, § 122: *buen* *bone*, *duef* *dough*, *nuen* *none*, *sneþ* *soap*, *thueþ* *cloth*, *uem* *home*, *ues*, *uest* (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*.

7. OE. *ō* before a following *r*, § 165: *dlue(r)* (ME. *glōren*) to *stare*, *mue(r)* *moor*.

8. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 223: *kued* *cord*, *fues* *force*.

9. Lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 218: *nuetis* *notice*, *thuek* *cloak*.

10. Lit. Engl. *ue* before a following *r* in French words, § 222: *pue(r)* *poor*.

āə.

§ 53. Windhill *āə* corresponds to:

1. OE. *a*, *ea* before a following *r*, § 61: *dāe(r)* *dare*, *ae(r)* (accented form) *are*.

2. OE. *e*, *eo* before a following *r*, § 74: *wāe(r)* *worse*, *stāe(r)* *star*.

3. OE. *ū* before a following *r*, § 172: *kāe(r)* *dān* to *bend* down, *sāe(r)* *sour*.

4. Lit. Engl. *auə* before a following *r* in French words, § 236: *āe(r)* *hour*, *tāe(r)* *tower*.

4. The Triphthongs.

aiə.

§ 54. Windhill *aiə* corresponds to:

1. OE. *ī* before a following *r*, § 157: *aie* *iron*, *spaiə(r)* *spire*.

2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*) before a following *r*, § 176: *faie(r)* *fire*, *aie(r)* to *hire*.

3. Lit. Engl. **aiə** in French words, § 230: **raiet** *riot*, **umpaiə(r)** *umpire*.

iuə.

§ 55. Windhill **iuə** corresponds to:

1. Lit. Engl. **uə** before **a** following **r** in French words, § 240: **siuə(r)** *sure*.

2. Lit. Engl. **juə** before **a** following **r** in French words, § 238: **kiuə(r)** *cure*, **piuə(r)** *pure*.

ouə.

§ 56. Windhill **ouə** corresponds to:

Rarely OE. **ēow** before **a** following **r**, § 190: **fouə(r)** *four*.

CHAPTER III.

THE VOWELS TREATED HISTORICALLY.

The Vowels of Accented Syllables.

In treating the vowels in accented syllables it is necessary to distinguish between vowels which were originally in closed syllables, e. g. OE. *dæg day, helpan to help*; and those which were originally in open syllables, e. g. OE. *dagas days, etan to eat*. In the former case OE. *æ (a), o, e*, usually appear in the W. dialect as *a, o, e*, whereas in the latter case they have generally become *ee, oi, ei*. When through inflexional endings the vowels *æ (a), o, e* were in OE. now in a closed syllable, now in an open one, the W. dial. has mostly generalised the vowel of the open syllable.

1. The Short Vowels.

a.

§ 57. West Germanic *a* (= West Saxon *æ (a)*, and *o* before nasals) in originally closed syllables usually appears as *a* in the W. dialect.

Examples are: *adl* (ME. *adlen*, O. Icel. *öðla*) *to earn*, *afte(r)* *after*, *akoen* *acorn*, *aks* *axe*, *am* (Sievers, OE. Gr.

§ 427) *am*, **am** *ham*, **ame(r)** *hammer*, **and** *hand*, **anl** *handle*, **anse(r)** *answer*, **antm** *anthem*, **anvil** *anvil*, **ap** (ME. **happen**) *to wrap with clothes*, **apl** *apple*, **are** *arrow*, **as** *ashes*, **as-**
midin *ash-pit*, **at** *hat*, **ave(r)-meil** (cp. ME. **havere** *oats*) *oat-*
meal, pret. **bad** (§ 373) *invited*, **bak** *back*, pret. **ban** *bound*,
band *string*, *cord*, **bare** *barrow*, **bas** *door mat*, *hassock*, **bap**
bath, **be-gan** *began*, **blak** *black*, **brak** *broke*, **brakn** (OE.
bracce, gen. **braccan**) *a kind of fern*, **bran** (OE. **brand**)
niu *quite new*, **bras** *brass*, pret. **brast** *burst*, **brat** (O. Ir., OE.
bratt) *pinafore*, **braznt** *brazen*, *impudent*, **daft** *foolish*, *silly*,
cowardly, **dam** (O. Icel. **damr**) *large pond*, **dlad** *glad*, **dlas**
glass, **dlazn** *to glaze*, **dlazne(r)** *glazier*, **draft** *draught*, *draft*,
fadm (ME. **fadme**) *fathom*, **fale** *fallow*, pret. **fan** *found*, **fan**
fun, **fasn** *to fasten*, *conclude a bargain by paying earnest*
money, **flaks** *flax*, **flask** *flask*, **flat** *flat*, **gab** (cp. O. Icel.
gabba) *impudence*, **gad** (cp. OE. **ge-gada** *companion*) *to*
gossip, **gales** *gallows*, **gam** (OE. **gamnian**) *game*, *to gamble*,
gane(r) *gander*, pret. **gat** *got*, pret. **ga(v)** *gave*, **jare** *yarrow*,
kaf *chaff*, **kal** *to gossip*, **kan** *a can*, **kan** (unaccented form
kn more frequently with assimilation **kn**) *can*, **kani** *knowing*,
intelligent, *skilful*, *nimble*, **kanl** *candle*, **kap** *a cap*, **kasl**
castle, **kat** *cat*, **krab** *crab*, **krabd** (ME. **crabed**) *angry*, **krabi**
ill-tempered, **kraft** *craft*, **krak** *to crack*, **kram** *to cram*, *press*
close together, **kramp** *cramp*, **lad** (ME. **ladde**) *lad*, **laf** (with
a from the pp.) *to laugh*, **laftø(r)** *laughter*, **lam** *lamb*, **land**
land, **lap** *lap*, **lappet**, **lap** (ME. **lappen**) *to wrap up*, **las**
(ME. **lasse**) *lass*, **last** *last*, *latest*, **lat** *late*, **lat** (OE. **lætt**) *lath*,
late(r) *latter*, *later*, **man** *man*, **mare** *marrow*, **nāp** *nap*,
nare *narrow*, **nat** *gnat*, **pak** (ME. **pakke**) *a pack*, *bundle*,
pan *pan*, **pap** *path*, **pratli** *gently*, *softly*, **rafte(r)** *rafter*, **ram**
ram, **rami** (cp. OE. **hramsa** *wild garlic*) *having a strong*
taste or smell, **raml** *to ramble*, **ran** *ran*, **sad** *sad*, **saklōs**
(OE. **saclēas** *innocent*) *simple*, *silly*, **sam** *up* (OE. **samnian**)

to pick up, gather together, **sal** (emphatic form, see § 391) shall, **sale** *sallow*, **sand** *sand*, **sap** *sap*, pret. **sat** *sat*, **satl** (OE. *sahtlian* to make peace, reconcile) to settle, **skaftin** *shafting*, **skab** *scab*, **skraml** *scramble*, **skrat** (ME. *scrattin*) to scratch, **slafte(r)** to slaughter, **slak** *slack*, **slave(r)** *slaver*, **spak** (§ 372) *spake, spoke*, **span** to span, pret. **span** *span*, **spare** *sparrow*, **staf** *staff*, pret. **stak** *stuck*, **stamp** to stamp, **stand** to stand, **šade** *shadow*, **šaft** *shaft*, **šale** *shallow*, **šap** *shape*, **tale** *tallow*, **tan** to tan, **tap** *tap*, **tate(r)** *tatter*, **tiam** (see N.E.D. sub *clem*) to famish, **tlap** *clap*, **tlate(r)** to clatter, **trap** *trap*, **tšavl** to nibble at, gnaw, chew, **pak** *thatch*, **čat** (see § 354) *that*, pret. **prast** (§ 367, 4) *thrust*.

§ 58. **a** preceded by **w** and not followed by **r** + consonant (§ 61), **g**, **n**, **š** (§ 59), has become **o**. It has also become **o** when followed by **ls**, **lt** :

swole *swallow*, **swom** *swam*, **swon** *swan*, **swop** to exchange, *barter*, **wokn** to waken, **woks** *wax*, **wonde(r)** to wander, **wont** *want*, **wo(r)** (emphatic from § 396) *was*, **wot** *what*, **wote(r)** *water*, **wotš** *watch*.

fols *false*, **molt** *malt*, **olt** *halt*, **solt** *salt*.

a has also become **o** in **omest** *almost*, **oles** *always*, **moni** *many*.

§ 59. **a**, followed by **g**, **n**, **š**, has become **e** :

ber (cp. O.Icel. *banga* to hammer) to throw violently, **benk** *bank*, pret. **bren** *brought*, pret. **den** (§ 367) *reviled, reproached*, **drenk** *drank*, pret. **en** (§ 367) *hung*, **en** to hang, **enk** *hank*, **enkl** *angle*, **enke(r)** *anchor*, **emen** *among*, pret. **fien** (§ 367) *threw*, **gen** *gang*, **gen-wee** *thoroughfare, passage*, **kenke(r)** (ME. *cancren*) to become rusty, **krenk** *crank*, **len** to long for, **len-setl** *a long bench with a high back*, **len** (this form is gradually going out of use. The younger

people say *lon*) long, *nen* to gnaw as a pain, *nen-neel* (see N.E.D. sub *agnail*) corn on the foot, *prenk* prank, trick, pret. *ren* (§ 367) rang, *ren* wrong, *renk* rank, *renl* (ME. *wranglen*) to pull the hair of the head, pret. *sen* sang, *sen* (this form is now seldom heard among the younger people. Its place is gradually being supplanted by *son*) song, *senk* sank, pret. *slen* slung, pret. *slenk* slunk, *spenk* to beat, hit, *spren* sprang, pret. *sterk* stunk, pret. *ster* stung, *stren* (archaic, *stron* is now generally used) strong, pret. *swen* swung, *swenki* small beer, *šenk* shank, pret. *šrenk* shrunk, *ten* (cp. ME. *tange*, O.Icel. *tangi* sting, dagger) a sting, to sting, *tenz* tongs, pret. *tlen* clung, *tlenk* to beat, flog, *preu* busy, *penk* to thank, *wen* thong. *mune(r)* monger is a loan-word.

beg bag, *bleg* blackberry, *breg* to brag, *deg* (cp. Swed. *dagga* to bedew) to sprinkle with water, *dreg* to drag, *fleg* flag, *geg* (ME. *gaggin*) to gag, *reg* rag, *seg* (ME. *saggin* to sink down) to distend, *stego(r)* to stagger, *šeg* shag, *tleg* (Lowland Scot. *clag*) to stick to, as thick mud to the boots, *tlegi* sticky, dirty (of roads), stopped up with dirt, *weg* to wag, *wego* wagon.

eš ash-tree, *leš* (ME. *laschin*) to comb, *meš* (cp. § 125) mash, *peš* (ME. *paschen*) to dash, strike hard, *pleš* (Swed. *plaska*) to splash, *reš* rash, *smeš* smash, *weš* to wash.

§ 60. In the following words we have *e* which in many of the examples is no doubt the i-umlaut of *a*: *besk* to bask, *elte(r)* (Prompt. Parv. *heltir*, Town. Myst. *heltere*, Stratmann) halter, *esked* (cp. ME. *aske* lizard) newt, eft, *espin* aspin, *etš* (ME. *hacchen*) to hatch, *fest* fast, *geče(r)*, to gather, *te-geče(r)* together, *kest* (ME. *kesten*) to cast, *kredl* cradle, *swetš* (OE. *swæcc* taste) a small sample of cloth, cotton, etc., *weče(r)* whether, *wesp* wasp, *ev* have, *ez* hast, *has*, *ed* had.

§ 61. *a* + medial *r* has become *ā* before consonants :
ād *hard*, *ād**n* *to harden*, *ām* *harm*, *ām* *arm*, *āp* *harp*, *āt*
thou art, *āvis(t)* *harvest*, *bāk* *bark*, *bāli* *barley*, *bān* *child*,
dān *to darn*, *fān* *fern*, *jād* (OE. *geard*) *yard*, *jān* *yarn*, *kāt*
cart, *māk* *mark*, *pāk* *park*, *spāk* *spark*, *stāk* (always used
in combination with some other word, as *stāk* *mad* *very*
angry, *stāk* *neekt* *quite naked*, cp. OE. *stearc* *strong, severe*),
*stāk**n* (OE. *stearcian*) *to grow stiff, stiffen*, *swām* *swarm*,
swāp (OE. *sweard*) *the skin of bacon*, *swāpi* *swarthy*, *šāp*
sharp, *tādz* *towards*, *wād* *ward*, *wāf* *wharf*, *wāk* (OE. *wære*)
pain, as verb *to ache*, *wām* *warm*, *wān* *to warn*, *wāp* *warp*,
wāt *wart*.

But it has become *āe* before medial and final *r* in : *āe(r)*
are, *dāe(r)* *dare*.

§ 62. *eal*, *al* has become *oe* in the combinations *lf*,
OE. *lh*, *lk*, *ll*, (1), *lm*, *lv* :

lf : *koef* *calf*, *koef* *calf (of the leg)*, *oef* *half*, *oepni* *half-*
penny, *oepep* *halfpennyworth*.

lh : *woef*, *woefi* (OE. *walh* *sickly taste*) *sickly to the smell*,
insipid to the taste.

lk : *boek* (OE. *balca*) *bulk, beam*, *stoek* *stalk, stem*, *toek*
to talk, *woek* *to walk*, *tšoek* *chalk*.

ll, (1) : *boeld* (ME. *balled*) *bald*, *foel* *to fall*, *foel* *a veil*,
goel *gall*, *koel* (cp. *kal* § 57) *to call*, *oel* *all*, *oel* *hall*, *smoel*
small, *stoel* *stall*, *woel* *wall*.

lm : *poem* *palm*. *lv* : *soev* *salve*.

§ 63. ME. *aw* (of various origins) has become *oe* :
doen *dawn*, *droe* *to draw*, *croel* *crawl*, *loe* *law*, *moek*
(ME. *mauk* Stratmann) *maggot*, *oek* *hawk*, *oel* *awl*, pret.
soe *saw*, *tloe* *claw*.

§ 64. *al* has become *ou* before a following *d* :
boud *bold*, *foud* *fold*, *foud* *to fold*, *koud* *cold*, *oud* *old*.

The regularly developed form *oud to hold* is now only used in the phrase *oud on stop!* The usual form *od to hold*, is a new formation from the past participle *odn*, where the stem vowel has been regularly shortened before the following *n*.

§ 65. ME. *ai, ei* from OE. *æg* has become *ee*:

breen brain, dee day, deezi daisy, eel (OE. *hægl*) *hail, feen* (OE. *fægen*) *glad, fain, gladly, fee(r) fair, mee* (shortened in *mebi perhaps, possibly*) *may, meen main, neel nail, peel pail, slee* (a new formation from the past participle) *to slay; sleen slain, sneel snail, teel tail.*

§ 66. *a* became lengthened to *ā* before *mb* already in early ME., as is shown by the forms in the Ormulum. This *ā* fell together with OE. *ā*=Germanic *ai*, and has accordingly become *uə* (see § 122) in the Windhill dialect: *kuem comb, wuem womb. lam lamb* is a new formation from the plural, where the short vowel was regularly retained, cp. Ormulum acc. sing. *lamb* (i. 274) beside acc. plural *lambbre* (ii. 109). The word-lists in vol. v of Ellis' Early English Pronunciation show that all English dialects have a short vowel in this word.

§ 67. *a* has become *ei* in *eit eight, eit'* (with suspended *t*) *eighth*. In *meits to measure* the *ei* seems to point to an OE. *æ* (cp. §§ 132, 138).

§ 68. *a* has become *ie* in *bied beard, gie(r) gear, ierin herring*.

§ 69. *æ* (*a*) has become *ē* in *gēs* (OE. *gærs*, ME. *gers*) *grass*; and *oi* in *loin* (OE. *lane, lone*) *lane*, which has had the same development as old *o* in open syllables. See § 109.

§ 70. Short *a* in originally open syllables has usually become *ee*. But see § 71.

Examples are: *beed to bathe, beek to bake, but bak-stn* (lit.

bake-stone) the iron plate on which oat cakes are baked, *bee(r)* bare, pret. *bee(r)* bore, *bleed* blade, *bleez* to blaze, *deel* dale, *dlee(r)* (ME. *glarin*) to stare hard, *dreeg* (OE. *dragan*) to drawl, *dreek* drake, *eeg* (OE. *haga*) the berry of the hawthorn (the tree is called *tǣiz en bried trī* lit. cheese and bread tree), *eek(e)r* acre, *eel* ale, *ee(r)* hare, *eet* to hate, *be-eov* to behave, *fee(r)* to fare, *fleek* flake, *freem* (OE. *framian*) to make a start or beginning, *nītin-geel* nightingale, *geep* to gape, *e-geet* in action, at work, *geet* gate, *greev* grave, *greez* to graze, *keek* bread of every kind, *ke(e)r* care, *kreov* to crave, *leedl* ladle, *leem* lame, *leeð* (O.Icel. *hlaða*) barn, *meed* made, *meeg* (OE. *maga*) maw, *meen* mane, *nīt-mee(r)* nightmare, *meet* (M. Low Germ. *mate*) mate, *neeg* (OE. *gnagan*) to gnaw, *neekt* naked, *neem* name, *preet* (cp. Swed. *prata*) to prate, babble, *reek* rake, *reeðe(r)* rather, *seeg* (OE. *sage*) a saw, *seek* sake, *seel* sale, *seem* same, *skeelz* scales, *skreep* to scrape, *sneek* snake, *snee(r)* snare, *speed* spade, *speen* (OE. *spanan*) to wean, *spee(r)* to spare, *steek* stake, *steel* (pret.) stole, *stee(r)* to stare, *steevz* staves, *sweep* the handle of a machine, *šeed* shade, *šeem* shame, *šee(r)* share, *šeev* to shave, *teel* tale, *teem* tame, *teen* taken, *weed* to wade, *weel* whale, *ween* to wane, *wee(r)* (ME. *waren*) to spend or lay out money, *weov* wave, *weeve(r)* to waver.

§ 71. *æ* (*a*) appears as *a* in: *gavlek* (OE. *gafoluc* spear) crowbar, *mak* to make, *ransak* (O.Icel. *rannsaka* to search a house) to ransack, *tak* (O.Icel. *taka*) to take, *šak* to shake, *šakl* shackle, *sadl* saddle, *stapl* staple, *faðe(r)* father, *laðe(r)* foam, froth. On the stem-vowel in the last five words cp. the similar double development in German in such words as *Schemel*, *Vater*, *nehmen*, beside *Semmel*, *Vetter*, *kommen*. See Paul-Braune's *Beiträge*, vol. ix. pp. 101-135.

e.

§ 72. West Germanic **e** and the OE. **e** which arose from the i-umlaut of **a(o)** have fallen together in the W. dialect as also in all other Mod. Engl. dialects, at least so far as can be ascertained from the word-lists in Ellis' EEP. vol. v.

§ 73. **e** (= old **e** and the i-umlaut of **a(o)**) in originally closed syllables usually appears as **e** in the W. dialect; and also when **e** was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**.

1. Old **e**:

beg (OE. *bedecian*) to beg, **bele** to bellow, **bel** bell, **delf** a stone quarry, **delv** to delve, **elde(r)-trī** elder, **elm** elm, **elp** help, **etn** eaten, **enent** anent, opposite, **evm** heaven, **felt** felt, **feðe(r)** feather, **freš** fresh, **getn** (pp.) got, **jel** yell, **jelp** yelp, **kres** cress, **leðe(r)** leather, **melt** to melt, **nest** nest, **nevi** (OE. *nefa*, gen. *nefan*) nephew, **rekn** to reckon, **sel(sen)** self, **seldn** (OE. *seldon*) seldom, **sevm** seven, **skelp** (ME. *skelpen*) to beat, flog, **skep** (O. Icel. *skeppa*) a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, etc., **smel** to smell, **smelt** to smelt, **spek** speck, **swel** to swell, **swelt** (OE. *sweltan*) to faint, be overpowered by heat, **twenti** twenty, **preš** to thresh, **prešld** threshold, **weft** weft, **west** west, **weðe(r)** (OE. *weder*) weather, **weðe(r)** (OE. *wēðer*) the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before.

2. i-umlaut of **a(o)**:

bed bed, **bef** (Germ. *bäffen* to bark) to cough, **bek** (O. Icel. *bekkr*) beck, **beli** belly, **belesez** bellows, **belt** belt, **bend** to bend, **benk** bench, **best** best, **bete(r)** better, **blend** to blend, **dregz** dregs, **drenš** to drench, **eb** ebb, **edž** edge, **edž** hedge, **eft** (O. Icel. *hepti*) haft, **eg** (O. Icel. *eggia*) to urge, incite,

eg (O. Icel. *egg*) *egg*, **el** *hell*, **els** *else*, **em** *hem*, **en** *hen*, **end** *end*, **esp** (O. Icel. *hespa*) *hasp*, **evi** *heavy*, **fel** *to fell*, **kemp** (ME. *kempe*) *short coarse white hairs in wool*, **ketl** *kettle*, **leg** (O. Icel. *leggr*) *leg*, **lenp** (by assimilation) *length*, **men** *men*, **mens** (OE. *mennisc* *dignity, honour*) *neatness*, **neb** *bill, beak*, **nek** *neck*, **net** *net*, **netl** *nettle*, **pen** *pen*, **peni** *penny*, **rest** *rest*, **retš** *wretch*, **seg** *sedge*, **sek** (O. Icel. *sekk*) *sack*, **sel** *to sell*, **send** *to send*, **sent** *sent*, **set** *to set*, **slek** *small coal*, **slek** (OE. *ge-sleccan*) *to extinguish a fire*, etc. *with water*, **snek** (ME. *snekke*) *the latch of a door*, **spend** *to spend*, **stem** *stem*, **step** *step*, **strenp** (by assimilation) *strength*, **stretš** *to stretch*, **šel** *shell*, **šelf** *shelf*, **tel** *to tell*, **temz** (cp. OE. *temsian* *to strain, pass through a sieve*) *a coarse hair sieve*, **tletš** (cp. O. Icel. *klekia* *to hatch, bring forth*) *brood of chickens*, **twelft** *twelfth*, **twelv** *twelve*, **web** *web*, **wed** (OE. *weddian*) *to wed, marry*, **wedž** *wedge*, **wel** (noun) *well*, **welp** *whelp*, **ouə(r)-welt** (O. Icel. *velta*) *to turn over, upset*, **went** *went*, **wet-stn** *whet-stone*.

§ 74. **er** in the combination **er** + consonant has partly become **ā** and partly **ie**. The reasons for this twofold development are not clear. It is probable that the words belonging to the latter category have been influenced by the literary language :

āt *heart*, **bāk** *to bark*, **bākm** (OE. *beorg* + *ham* N.E.D. sub *bargham*) *collar of a horse*, **bām** *barm*, **bān** (OE. *bern*) *barn*, **dāk** *dark*, **dwāf** *dwarf*, **fāt** (ME. *ferten*) *pedere*, **kāv** *to carve*, **smāt** *smart*, **stāv** *to starve*, **wāk** (noun) *work*, **wāte** (lit. *work-day*) *week-day*.

Before final **r** we have **āe** : **fāe(r)** (OE. *feorr*) *far*, **stāe(r)** (OE. *steorra*) *star*, **wāe(r)** (O. Icel. *verre*) *worse*.

ienist *earnest*, **iep** *earth*, **jied** (3 feet) *yard*, **jien** *yearn*, **lien** *learn*.

The following words seem to have been borrowed from the literary language : *bōn* to *burn*, *gēn* (with metathesis) to *grin*, *wēp* *worth*, *sued* (older *swēd*) *sword*.

§ 75. *e* has become *ie* before *r* not followed by another consonant : *bie(r)* to *bear*, *pie(r)* *pear*, *smie(r)* to *smear*, *spie(r)* *spear*, *swie(r)* to *swear*, *wie(r)* to *wear*, *šie(r)* to *shear*. The only exceptions are : *tāe(r)* *tar*, *mee(r)* *mare*.

§ 76. *e* (i-umlaut of *a*) has become *i* before original *ɾ* (now *ɾ* or *nž*) : *in* (ME. *hengen*, O. Icel. *hengia*) to *hang*, *inž* *hinge*, *inld* *England*, *inliš* *English*, *din* *up* (O. Icel. *dengia* to *beat*, *strike*) to *reproach*, *flin* (ME. *flingen*) to *fling*, *throw*, *krinž* to *cringe*, *linē(r)* to *linger*, *minl* to *mingle*, *sinž* to *singe*, *slin* to *sling*, *strin* *string*, *pink* to *think*, *win* *wing*.

§ 77. *e* has become *i* in : *giv*, *gi* to *give*, *kil* to *kill*, *milk* *milk*, *rid* *rid*, *siks* *six*, *sikst* *sixth*, *silve(r)* *silver*, *sistē(r)* (probably from O. Icel. *syster*) *sister*, *sitš* *such*, *šil* (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*, Stratmann) to *shell* *peas*, etc., *wile* *willow*, *witš* *which*.

§ 78. *e* has become *i* before *ld* : *fild* *field*, *jild* to *yield*, *šild* *shield*, *wild* to *wield*.

§ 79. The following words also have *i* : *bizm* *besom*, *dī* (ME., Ormulum *deȝen*) to *die*, *wil* (adv.) *well*, but see § 399, *wizl* *weazel*, and *gin* *given*.

§ 80. *e* has become *o* in : *fotš* (OE. *feccan*, Town. Myst. *fetche*, *foche*, inf. *fott*, Sweet, HES. p. 315) to *fetch*, *jole* *yellow*, *jon* *yon*, *swole* (OE. *swelgan*, ME., Ormulum *swollȝhen*) to *swallow*. We have *oe* in *joen* (OE. *geonian*, also *gānian*) to *yawn*.

§ 81. *e* has become *e* in : *beri* *berry*, (*e*)*levm* *eleven*, *jest* *yeast*, *jestēde* *yesterday*, *jet* *yet*.

§ 82. *e* has become *ie* in: *estied* instead, *friet* to fret, *bewail*, *mourn over*, *riep* to reap, but cp. Sievers, OE. Gr. § 382, 3.

§ 83. OE. *eol* has become *ue* in: *juøk* yolk.

§ 84. ME. *ei* from OE. *eg*, O. Icel. *ei* has become *ee*: *breed* (OE. *bregdan*) to resemble, act like another person, *geen* (OE. *gegn*) near, direct, *lee* to lay, *leød* laid, *leen* lain, *reen* rain, *see* to say, *seel* sail, *wee* way, *ewee* away.

been (O. Icel. *beinn*) near, direct, *beet* bait, *nee* nay, *steek* steak, *ðee* (accented form) they, *ðee(r)* (accented form) their.

e has also become *ee* in *feevr(r)* fever.

§ 85. *e(eo) + w* has become *eu*: *eu* ewe, *streu* to strew.

§ 86. The combination *eht* has become *eit*: *feit* to fight, *reit* right, *streit* straight.

§ 87. Short *e* in open syllables has generally become *ei*:

beid bead, *breitš* (O. Fris. *breke*) a breach, *eit* to eat, *bried-fleik* (O. Icel. *fleki* hurdle) a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried, *meil* meal-flower, *meit* meat, *neid* to knead, *neiv* (O. Icel. *knefi*) fist, *pei* (ME. *pese*) pea, *speik* to speak, *bed-steid* bedstead, *steil* to steal, *steil* (OE. *stel*) the handle of a pot or jug, *steim* (OE. *ge-stefnian*, *a-stemnian* to give voice for, appoint) to bespeak, *treid* to tread, *wei* (OE. *wegan*) to weigh, *weik* (ME. *weke*) the wick of a lamp or candle, *weiv* to weave.

§ 88. Short *e* in open syllables has remained in: *bræk* to break, *get* (O. Icel. *geta*) to get, *lek* (O. Icel. *leka*) to leak.

i.

§ 89. OE. *i* has generally remained:

bid to invite to a funeral, pp. *bidn*, *big* big, large, *bil*

bill, *bin* (OE. *binnan*) *within*, *bind* to *bind*, *bir* (ME. *bing*, O. Icel. *bingr*) *a bin*, *bit* *a bit*, *bite(r)* *bitter*, *bitn* *bitten*, *bitš* *bitch*, *biznes* *business*, *blind* *blind*, *blis* *bliss*, *brim* (ME. *brimmen*, cp. O. Icel. *brimi* *burning heat*) *to put the boar to the sow*, *brin* to *bring*, *dig* to *dig*, *dim* *dim*, *diš* *dish*, *diče(r)* (ME. *diderin*) *to tremble, shiver with cold*, *dlite(r)* *to glitter*, *drift* *drift*, *drink* to *drink*, *drivm* *driven*, *fidl* *fiddle*, *fikl* *fickle*, *film* *film*, *fin* *fin*, *find* to *find*, *fiŋe(r)* *finger*, *fiš* *fish*, *fit* *ready, prepared*, *flik* *flitch*, *flike(r)* to *flicker*, *fiint* *flint*, *gidi* *giddy*, *gift* *gift*, *gilt* (OE. *gilte*, O. Icel. *gilta*) *a young female pig*, *be-gin* to *begin*, *grind* to *grind*, *grip* *grip*, *if* *if*, *ik* to *hitch*, *il* *ill*, *ilt* *hilt*, *im* *him*, *in*, *i* *in*, *inde(r)* (occ. *inče(r)*) *to hinder*, *bi-int* *behind*, *it* *it*, *it* to *hit*, *iče(r)* *hither*, *iz* *is*, *iz* *his*, *kid* *kid*, *kin-kof* *whooping-cough*, *kirk* (ME. *kinken* to *pant, gasp*) to *cough* (of whooping-cough), *kist* (O. Icel. *kista*) *chest, box*, *kit* (ME. *kitte*) *a pail*, *kitl* (ME. *kitelen*) to *tickle*, *krisp* *crisp*, *lid* *lid*, *lig* (OE. *liegan*) to *lie down*, *lik* to *lick*, *lim* *limb*, *lip* *lip*, *liv* to *live*, *live(r)* *liver*, *midl* *middle*, *miks* to *mix*, *mil-deu* *mildew*, *mint* *mint*, *mis* to *miss*, *mizl-tue* *mistletoe*, *mist* *mist*, *mitš* *much*, *nibl* to *nibble*, *niml* *nimble*, *nit* (OE. *hnitu*) *nit*, *pig* *pig*, *pigin* *a small water-can*, *pitš* *pitch*, *pip* *pith*, *prik* to *prick*, *prikl* *prickle*, *rib* *rib*, *ridl* (ME. *ridil* Prom. Parv. p. 433, Stratmann) *sieve*, *ridn* *ridden*, *rift* (ME. *riften*) to *belch, eructate*, *rim* *rim*, *rind* *rind*, *rin* *ring*, *rin* to *wring*, *rinkl* *wrinkle*, *rist* *wrist*, *rizn* *risen*, *ritn* *written*, *sift* to *sift*, *sikl* *sickle*, *grun-sil* *groundsel*, *silk* *silk*, *sin* *since*, *sinde(r)* *cinder*, *sin* to *sing*, *sink* to *sink*, *sit* to *sit*, *siv* *sieve*, *skift* to *shift*, *remove*, *skin* *skin*, *skil* *skill*, *slidn* (pp.) *slid*, *slink* to *slink*, *slip* to *slip*, *slipi* *slippery*, *slitn* (pp.) *slit*, *smitl* to *infect*, *smitn* *smitten*, *smip* *smith*, *smiči* *smithy*, *spil* to *spill*, *spin* to *spin*, *spinl* *spindle*, *spit* to *spit*, *spitek* *spigot*, *spring* to *spring*, *stik* *stick*, *stik* to *stick*, *stil* *still*, *stin* to *sting*, *stink*

to *stink*, *stits* *stitch*, *strikn* *stricken*, *swift* *swift*, *swil* (OE. *swilian*) to *rinse*, *wash out*, *swilinz* *thin liquid food for pigs*, *swim* to *swim*, *swin* to *swing*, *šift* *chemise*, *šilin* *shilling*, *šin* *shin*, *šip* *ship*, *šrimp* *shrimp*, *šrink* to *shrink*, *tik* *tick*, *til* to *till*, *tin* *tin*, *tit*, *titi* (OE. *tit*) *breastmilk*, *tlim* to *climb*, *tlin* to *cling*, *tlip* to *clip*, *tšikin* *chicken*, *tšilde(r)* (only used in the plural, for the sing. *bān* is always used) *children*, *tšin* *chin*, *twig* *twig*, *twin* *twin*, *twinkl* to *twinkle*, *twist* *twist*, *pik* *thick*, *friendly*, *in love with*, *pin* *thing*, *pisl* *thistle*, *prift* *thrift*, *čis* *this*, *wi* *with*, *wide* *widow*, *widower*, *wik* (O. Icel. *vik* *stirring*, *moving*) *quick*, *alive*, *wik* *week*, *wil* (accented form) *will*, *win* to *win*, *wind* *wind*, *wind* to *wind*, *winde* *window*, *winte(r)* *winter*, *wink* to *wink*, *wispe(r)* to *whisper*, *wisl* to *whistle*, *wit* *wit*, *witl* (ME. *pwitel*) *large carving knife*, *wits* *witch*, *wizn* (OE. *wisnian*) to *dry up* to *wither*.

§ 90. *ir* + consonant has become *ē* + consonant :

bēd *bird*, *bēk* *birch*, *gēsł* *gristle*, *ēd* *herd*, *tšētš* (but *kē-geť* *kirkgate*) *church*, *pēd* *third*, *pēti* *thirty*, *wēl* to *whirl*.

§ 91. *i* has become *ē* in: *gosep* *gossip*, *jes* *yes*, *sterēk* (OE. *stirc*, *styric*) *heifer*, *ē(r)* *her*, *tšerēp* to *chirp*.

§ 92. *i* has been lengthened before *ld*: *mīld* *mild*, *wīld* *wild*. But *tšilde(r)* (only used in the plural, for the sing. *bān* is used) *children*, owing to the following suffix.

§ 93. ME. *iht* has become *īt*: *brīt* *bright*, *līt* *light*, *levis*, *līts* *the lungs of animals*, *mīt* (noun) *might*, *nīt* *night*, shortened in *foťnit* *fortnight*, *plīt* *plight*, *sīt* *sight*, *slīt* *slight*, *tīt* *tight*. *weit* (OE. *gewihtē*) has been influenced by *wei* to *weigh*.

§ 94. Medial OE. *ig* has become *ī* in: *stī* *sty*, *ladder*, *stīl* (OE. *stigel*) *stile*, *tīl* *tile*.

§ 95. *i* has become *ai* in: *ai* (accented form, see § 350) *I*.

§ 96. *iw* has become *iu*: *tliu* (OE. *cliwe*) *a ball of string or worsted*.

§ 97. *i* has become *u* in: *kud* (OE. *cwidu*) *cud*, *ruš* *rush*, *tul* *to*.

§ 98. *i* has become *ie* in: *flie(r)* (Norw. *flira*) *to laugh or sneer at*, *striek* *streak*, *stripe*, *čiez* *these*.

§ 99. *i* has become *e* in: *lenit* (ME. *lynet*, probably from Fr. *linotte*) *linnet*.

O.

§ 100. OE. *o* (= West Germanic *o*) in originally closed syllables has usually remained *o*; and also when *o* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*:

blob (see N.E.D.) *a bubble*, *bulb*, *bodm* *bottom*, *boks* *box*, *bore* *to borrow*, *brokn* *broken*, *broþ* *broth*, *dof* *to undress*, *dog* *dog*, *dokn* (OE. *docce*) *a dock*, *dolt* *lump of dirt*, *don* *to dress*, *drop* *drop*, *džogl* (cp. ME. *joggen*) *to shake*, *flok* *flock*, *fog* (ME. *fogge*) *aftergrass*, *foks* *fox*, *fole* *to follow*, *fond* (ME. *fonned*, pp. of *fonnen* *be foolish*) *fond*, *fofn* (pp.) *fought*, *frog* *frog*, *frost* *frost*, *frop* *froth*, *frozn* *frozen*, *god* *god*, *gospl* *gospel*, *kob-web* *cob*, *kod* *cod*, *kof* *cough*, *kok* *cock*, *kokl* *cockle*, *kolep* (ME. *colop*, cp. O. Swed. *kollops*) *slice (of bacon)*, *kope(r)* *copper*, *kroft* (OE. *croft*) *a small field*, *krop* *crop*, *kros* *cross*, *loft* *loft*, *lok* *lock*, *loks* *small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece*, *lop* (OE. *lopp*) *flea*, *loped* (ME. *lopren* *coagulate*) *clotted*, *covered with dirt*, *lopste(r)* *lobster*, *lost* *lost*, *lot* *lot*, *mos* *moss*, *mop* *moth*, *nod* (ME. *nodden*) *nap*, *short sleep*, *nok*

to *knock*, *not* *knot*, *nots* *notch*, *od* *odd*, *off* *offal*, *oft* *oft*, *often*, *og* (ME. *hog*) *the first year's wool of a sheep*, *oks* *ox*, *ole* *hollow*, *olin* (OE. *holen*) *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree*, *on* (accented form) *on*, *op* *to hop*, *opm* *open*, *ote(r)* *otter*, *otsed* *orchard*, *ovl* *hovel*, *plot* *plot*, *poks* *pox*, *prod* *to prick*, *goad*, *rok* *rock*, *rot* *to rot*, *slop* (O. Icel. *sloppr*) *the leg of a pair of trousers*, *slot* (ME. *slot*) *bolt of a door*, *smok* *smock*, *snod* (O. Icel. *snoðinn* *smooth (of hair)*), *smooth*, *even*, *snodn* *to make smooth*, *snot* *snot*, *sod* *sod*, *sodnd* *saturated, wet through*, *sok* *sock*, *sore* *sorrow*, *spokn* *spoken*, *spot* *spot*, *stok* *stock*, *stop* *to stop*, *šop* *shop*, *šot* *shot*, *šotn* (pp.) *shot*, *tlog* *a shoe with wooden soles*, *tlok* *the common black beetle*, *tlok* *to cluck*, *tlot* *clot*, *tlovn* *cloven*, *top* *top*, *topin* (ME. *topping*) *the front part of the hair of the head*, *topl* *to fall over*, *tot* *a small beer glass*, *trodn* *trodden*, *trof* *trough*, *tšozn* *chosen*, *prosl* (OE. *prostle*) *thrush*, *protl* (ME. *protlen*) *to press on the windpipe*, *wovm* *woven*.

§ 101. *oht* has become *out*: *bout* *bought*, *doute(r)* *daughter*, *rout* *wrought*. We have however *o* in *foth* (§ 100) *fought*.

§ 102. ME. *ow* (=OE. *og*) has become *ou*: *reen-bou* *rain-bow*, *floun* *flown*.

§ 103. *ol* + consonant has become *ou* + consonant: *boul* *bowl*, *bouste(r)* *bolster*, *bout* *bolt*, *fouk* *folk*, *goud* *gold*, *kouk* (see N.E.D. sub. *colk*) *coke, cinder*, *kout* *colt*, *out* *holt*, *moud-wāp* *a mole*, *stoun* *stolen*, *toul* *toll*.

But we have *o* in *wod* (accented form) *would*; and *u* in *sud* (accented form) *should*; and *oe* in *noep* (ME. *nolpen*) *to strike* *to beat, strike*.

§ 104. The development of *o* before a following *r*:

(1) *oe*: *boen* *born*, *foek* *fork*, *koen* *corn*, *te-moen* *to-*

morrow, **moen**, **moenin** *morning*, **noep** *north*, **oen** *horn*, **oes** *horse*, **stoem** *storm*, **swoen** *sworn*, **šoen** *shorn*, **šoet** *short*, **toen** *torn*, **poen** *thorn*.

(2) **ue**: **e-fue(r)** *before*, **smue(r)** (OE. *smorian*) *to smother*, *suffocate*.

bued *board*, **e-fued** *afford*, **ued** *hoard*.

(3) **ē**: **spē(r)** *spur*, **wēd** *word*, **wēld** *world*.

§ 105. **o** has become **ue** in: **buekn** (ME. *bolkin*) *to belch*, *retch*, **fluet** *float*, **kuev** *cove*, **juek** *yoke*, **uep** *hope*, **nuez** *nose*, **puek** (OE. *poca*) *sack*, **pueni** *pony*, **puest** (OE. *post* from Lat. *postis*) *post*, **ruez** *a rose*, **stuev** *stove*, **suek** *to soak*, **suep** (OE. *sopa* *sup*, *small quantity (of water)*) *a little tea* or *beer*, etc., **tšuek** *to choke*.

NOTE.—Most, if not all, of the above words are early borrowings from the literary language.

§ 106. **o** has become **ū** in: **smūk** *to smoke*, **šūl** *shovel*, **stūp** (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.

§ 107. **o** has become **u** in: **dul** *dull*, **foks-dluv** *fox-glove*, **flute(r)** *to flutter*, **kus** (noun, also used as verb) *kiss*, **uvm** *oven*. It is very probable that the **u** in some of these words goes back to OE. **y** (§ 121), as has been pointed out by Prof. Napier in the *Academy*, May 7, 1892, p. 447.

§ 108. **o** has become **e** through loss of stress in: **šen** *then*, **wen** *when*.

§ 109. **o** in originally open syllables has generally become **oi**: **boil** (O.Icel. *bolr*, ME. *bole*) *bole of a tree*, **foil** *foal*, **goit** (ME. *gote*) *channel*, *mill-stream*, **koil** *coal*, **pig-coit** (OE. *cot*, *cote*) *pig-sty*, **loin** (OE. *lone*) *lane*, **loiz** (OE. *losian*) *to lose*, **moit** *mote*, **oil** *hole*, **roid** (mostly used in the plural **roidz**) *a clearing (of a wood)*, **soil** (OE. *sol*) *ground*,

earth, *soil* (OE. *sole*, Lat. *solea*) *sole*, *tlois* (OE. *close*) *a field*, *toidi* *very small*, *poil* (OE. *polian to endure*) *to give ungrudgingly*, *proit* *throat*.

§ 110. Short *o* in open syllables has remained in: *bodi* (OE. *bodig*) *body*, *popi* (OE. *popig*) *poppy*.

u.

§ 111. Short *u* has generally remained unchanged:

bluðe(r) *to cry, weep*, *buk* *buck*, *bul* *bull*, *bulek* *bullock*, *bun* (pp. of *bind*) *bound, obliged, beholden*, *bute(r)* *butter*, *busl* *to bustle*, *drukn* (pp.) *drunk*, *dub* *a small pool of water*, *dum* *dumb*, *dun* *to urge for payment*, *dun* *dung*, *ful* *full*, *fule(r)* *fuller*, *fun* (pp.) *found*, *grunsil* *groundsel*, *grunt* *to grunt*, *grumble*, *find* *fault*, *grund* *ground*, *grunz* (pl.) *sediment*, *be-gun* *begun*, *gust* *gust*, *guts* (OE. *gutt*) *entrails, belly*, *jun* *young*, *krudl* (cp. ME. *cruddin*) *to curdle*, *krudz* (ME. *crudde*) *curds*, *krum* *crumb*, *krumpl* *to crumple*, *kudl* *to embrace*, *kuf* (*kuft*) *cuff*, *kum* *to come*, *kunin* *cunning*, *kup* *cup*, *lug* (ME. *luggen*, Swed. *lugga* *to lug, drag*) *to pull the hair of the head*, *lun* *lung*, *luv* *love*, *muml* *to mumble*, *mun* (accented form, O.Icel. *muna* *will, shall*) *must*, *musl* *mussel*, *num* *numb*, *nut* *nut*, *pluk* *to pluck*, *pund* *a pound*, *rudi* *ruddy*, *run* *wrung*, *skuft* *the nape of the neck*, *skul* *skull* (*of the head*), *skute(r)* *to spill*, *slun* *slung*, *sprun* *sprung*, *spun* *spun*, *stubi* (cp. O.Icel. *stubbi* *stock of a tree*) *short and stiff*, *stump* *stump*, *stun* *to stun*, *stun* *stung*, *stut* (cp. ME. *stutten* *to cease, stay*) *to stutter*, *sum* *some*, *sume(r)* *summer*, *sumet* (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*, *sump* *a puddle or dirty pool of water*, *sun* *son*, *sun* *sun*, *sunde* *Sunday*, *sukn* *sunk*, *sun* *sung*, *swum* (pp.) *swum*, *swun* *swung*, *šruk* *shrunk*, *šun* *to shun*,

šūðe(r) (ME. *schuderen*) to *shudder*, *tlun* *clung*, *tluste(r)* *cluster*, *tub* (ME. *tubbe*) *tub*, *tug* (ME. *tuggen*) to *tug*, *plod*, *tuml* to *tumble*, *tun* *tun*, *tun* *tongue*, *tup* (ME. *tuppe*) a *ram*, *tusk* *tusk*, *tšuf* *proud*, *haughty*, *ug* to *carry*, *ugli* *ugly*, *ugn* (see Notes and Queries i. 10. 400, Nov. 18, 1854) *hip*, *ulz* (ME. *huls*) *bean-swads*, *unded* *hundred*, *unde(r)* *under*, *uni* *honey*, *unt* to *hunt*, *une(r)* *hunger*, *pune(r)* *thunder*, *wud* *wood*, *wulzi* *wollen*, *wun* (pp.) *wound*, *wun* (pp.) *won*, *wund* *wound*, *wunde(r)* *wonder*.

§ 112. *u* has become *ū* in: *būk*, *būkþ* (ME. *bulke*, O.Icel. *bulki*) *bulk*, *size*, *e-būn* (OE. *on-bufan*) *above*, *mūfin* *muffin*, *pūl* to *pull*, *šūlde(r)* (this word has been influenced by the literary language. Most old people still say *šūðe(r)*) *shoulder*, *wūl* *wool* (but *wulzi wollen*).

§ 113. *u* before *a* following *r*.

(1) *ē*: *dēst* *durst*, *kēs* to *curse*, *skēf* *scurf*, *snēt* (ME. *snurtin*, cp. Low Germ. *snurten* to *snort*, *snore*) to *sneeze*, *giggle*, *tēn* to *turn*, *tēf* *turf*.

(2) *e*: *bere* *borough*, *eri* *row*, *disturbance*, *noise*, *fere* *furrow*.

(3) *ue*: *due(r)* *door*, *muen* to *mourn*. It is highly probable, however, that *muen* has nothing to do with OE. *murnan*, but is simply *muen* to *moan* (§ 122).

§ 114. Medial *ug* has become *ā*: *fāl* (OE. *fugol*) *fowl*, *kāl* (OE. *cugle*) *cowl*, *sā* (OE. *sugu*) *sow*.

§ 115. *u* underwent early lengthening, and then had the same further development as old *ū* (§ 171) in: *ānd* *hound*, *bāns* (ME. *bunsen*) to *bounce*, *drānd* (OE. *druncnian*) to *drown*.

§ 116. *u* has become *iu* in: *priu* (*prift*) *through*, *from*, *on account of*.

y.

§ 117. y (=the i-umlaut of u) has generally become i :
bizi *busy*, **brig** *bridge*, **brim** *brim*, **brimstn** *brimstone*, **did** *did*, **didl** (cp. OE. *dyderian*) *to cheat*, **din** *din*, **dip** *to dip*, **dizi** *dizzy*, **fl** *to fill*, **flig** (ME. *fligge*, cp. OHG. *flukke* *able to fly*) *to fledge*, **flit** *to remove*, **kiln** *kiln*, **ekin** *akin*, **kinl** *to bring forth (of rabbits)*, **kinlin** *firewood*, **kin** *king*, **kripl** *cripple*, **kitšn** *kitchen*, **ig** (OE. *hyge* *mind*) *mood, temper*, **il** *hill*, **inš** *inch*, **ip** *hip*, **ipin** *a cloth placed round the hips of children*, **lift** *to lift*, **lin** (O.Icel. *lyng*) *heather*, **lisn** *to listen*, **mig** *midge*, **miln** *mill*, **nit** *to knit*, **pile** *pillow*, **pit** *pit*, **rig** (OE. *hrycg*) *back*, **rigin** *ridge of a house*, **sil** *sill*, **sin** *sin*, **kā-slip** *cowslip*, **snift** *to sniff, scent*, **stint** *to stint*, **tlik** (OE. *clycc(e)an*, see N.E.D. sub *clitch*) *to seize, snatch, catch hold*, **tlip** *to clip*, **trim** *to trim*, **pin** *thin*.

§ 118. yht has become it : **flit** *flight*, **frīt** *fright*, **rīt** *wright*.

§ 119. y has become ī before ld : **bīld** *to build*, **gīld** *to gild*.

§ 120. y before a following r.

(1) ē : **bēdn** *burden*, **bēl āt** (OE. *byrlīan*) *to draw or pour out (drink to or for anyone)*, **bēp** *birth*, **ēdl** *hurdle*, **fēst** *first*, **gēdl** *girdle*, **kēnl** *kernel*, **mēpe(r)** *to murder*, **mēki** *mirky*, **šēt** *shirt*, **tēd** (cp. OE. *tyrdel*, *Stratmann*) *turd*, **wēk** *to work*, **wēm** *worm*.

(2) e : **beri** *to bury*, **meri** *merry*, **sperinz** (cp. OE. *spyrian*) *banns of marriage*, **ste(r)** *to stir*, **weri** *to worry*, **fig-wet** *figwort*.

§ 121. y has become u in : **bluš** *to blush*, **bruslz** *bristles*, **bunl** *bundle*, **krutš** *crutch*, **muk** *muck*, **stubl** *stubble*, **šut** *to shut*, **šutl** *shuttle*, **trunl** *trundle*.

2. The Long Vowels.

ā.

§ 122. The normal development of OE. ā in the W. dialect is *ue* :

brued broad, *buen* bone, *bue(r)* boar, *buet* boat, *bueþ* both, *druen* drone, *druēv* (noun) drove, *duē* doe, *duēf* dough, *duēfl* cowardly, *duel* dole, *fuem* foam, *gued* goad, *gruen* to groan, *grueþ* to grope, *gruēv* grove, *gue* to go, *e-gue* ago, *guen* gone, *gue(r)* gore, *guest* ghost, *guet* goat, *kruek* to croak, *lued* load, *burden*, *luēf* loaf, *luen* loan, *eluen* alone, *luensm* lonely, *luēþ* loath, *luēð* to loathe, *muen* (OE. *mānan*, ME. *mānen*, *mānen*) to moan, *mue(r)* more, *muest* most, *nue* no, *nuen* none, *rued* road, *ruēþ* rope, *ruē(r)* to roar, *struek* to stroke, *struek* (OE. *strāc*) half a bushel, *stuen* stone, *sue* so, *sueþ* soap, *sue(r)* sore, *tlueþ* cloth, *tluez* clothes, *tlueð* to clothe, *tlueve(r)* clover, *tue* toe, *tued* toad, *tuekn* token, *tuen* (lit. *the one*) one of two, *ue* who, *uek* oak, *ueli* holy, *uel* whole, *uēm* home, *uenli* lonely, *ue(r)* oar, *ue(r)* hoar, *ues(t)* (OE. *hās*) hoarse, *uets* oats, *ueþ* oath, *wue* woe.

§ 123. *āw* has become *oē* :

bloē to blow, *kroē* crow, *kroē* to crow, *moe* to mow, *noē* to know, *sloē* slow, *snoē* snow, *soē* to sow, *þoe* to thaw, *proē* to throw, *oēðe(r)* either, *noēðe(r)* neither.

But we have *ou* in: *out* (OE. *āwiht*) aught, *nout* (OE. *nāwiht*) naught, *soul* (OE. *sāwol*) soul.

§ 124. *ā* has become *ou* in :

lou (O.Icel. *lāgr*) low, *ou* (OE. *āgan*) to owe, *out* (OE. *āhte*) ought; but *oe* in: *oen* (OE. *āgen*) own.

§ 125. *ā* was shortened to *a* at an early period in: *as*, *aks* (OE. *āscian*, *ācsian*) to ask, *alide* (OE. *hālig-dæg*)

holiday, *lavrek* (OE. *lāwerce*, ME. *laveroc*) *lark*, *spatl* (OE. *spātl*) *spittle*. To *e* in *meš mash*, cp. § 59.

And to *o* in *sori* (OE. *sārig*) *sorry*. But this word has probably been influenced by *sore* (OE. *sorg*) *sorrow*.

§ 126. *ā* has become *u* in *ut hot*, *wun one*, *wuns once*.

§ 127. O.Norse *ei* (=OE. *ā*) has become *ee*: *feek* (O.Icel. *feikr*) *trick, deception*, *leek* (O.Icel. *leika*) *to play*, *week* (O.Icel. *veikr*) *weak*. It is not absolutely necessary to assume that these words are of Norse origin; they may be regularly developed from OE. *fācen*, *lācan*, *wāc* with early shortening of the *ā* before the following *k*, cp. words like *leitš leech* (§ 132), *teitš teach* (§ 138), which cannot be of Norse origin.

§ 128. *ā* has become *e* in the unaccented particles: *en an*, *e a*, *an*, *e(r) or*, *ne(r) nor*, *net not*.

§ 129. The following words remain unclassified: *poul pole*, probably an early borrowing from the lit. language; the same is probably the case with *rees race*, *swip to sweep* (OE. *swāpan*, pret. *swēop*) with the vowel of the pret. transferred to the present, *tū two*.

Germanic *ǣ*.

§ 130. Germanic *ǣ* (=WS. *ǣ*, O.North. *ē*) has become *i* in: *grīdi greedy*, *imin* (OE. *ǣfnung*, ME. *ǣfening*) *evening*, *nīdl needle*, *rīd to read*, *sīd seed*, *slīp to sleep*, *strīt street*, *šīp sheep*, *tšīz cheese*, *prīd thread*.

§ 131. It has become *ie* in:

brieþ breath, *brieð to breathe*, *dried to dread*, *fie(r) fear*, *e-fied afraid*, *iel eel*, *iernd errand*, *jie(r) year*, *miel meal*, *repast*, *swiel* (OE. *swāelan*, O.Icel. *svæla*) *to gutter (of a candle)*, *šie(r) there*, *wiepm weapon*, *wie(r) where*, *wiez to wheeze*.

§ 132. Before c(k) it became shortened to e, and then underwent the same further development as old e in open syllables (§ 87): *leitš leech*, *speitš speech*.

§ 133. It has become ee in: *bleet to bleat*, *gree gray*, *ee(r) hair*, *weev wave*.

§ 134. It underwent early shortenings to e in: *bleðe(r) bladder*, *let to let*, *mede meadow*, *red* (OE. *rædde*) *read*, *sed* (OE. *sæde*, older *sægde*, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 214, 3) *said*, *setede* (OE. *sāterdæg*) *Saturday*, *slept slept*, *sez sayest*, *says, šeped shepherd*, *šepste(r) starling*, *wet wet*.

§ 135. It has become a in: *blast blast*.

§ 136. It has become i in: *ridl riddle*, *sili silly*.

OE. *ā* (= i-umlaut of *ā*).

§ 137. The normal development of the i-umlaut of *ā* is *iə*:

briedþ breadth, *diel deal*, *dliem gleam*, *iel to heal*, *ielþ health*, *iet heat*, *iēðn heathen*, *lied to lead*, *liede(r) tendon*, *lien lean*, *liest least*, *liēv to leave*, *mien mean*, *mien to mean*, *intend*, *rie(r) to rear*, *rieþ wreath*, *sie sea*, *siet seat*, *swiet to sweat*, *šieþ sheath*, *tiez to tease*, *tlien clean*, *wiet wheat*.

§ 138. Before c(k) it became shortened to e, and then underwent the same further development as old e in open syllables (§ 87), cp. also § 132: *bleitš to bleach*, *reik to reach*, *teitš to teach*.

§ 139. *ā* has also become *ei* in:

(1) *lein to lean*, *spreid to spread*.

(2) *kei key*, *nei neigh*.

140. *āht* has become *out*: *tout* (OE. *tāhte*) *taught*.

§ 141. *ǣ* has become *ee* in: *leedi lady*, *steez stairs*, *tleē clay*.

§ 142. It has become *oe* in: *noēðe(r) neither*, *oēðe(r) either*. These examples rather belong to § 123. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 346, 348.

§ 143. It underwent early shortening to *e* in: *emti empty*, *fleš flesh*, *left* (pret. and pp.) *left*, *lent* (pret. and pp.) *lent* (*len* to *lend* has its vowel from the pret.) *les less*, *ment meant*.

§ 144. It was shortened at an early period to *a* in: *bad bad*, *fat fat*, *laðe(r) ladder*, *mad mad*, *madlin a bewildered or confused person*, *stupid fellow*, *rasl to wrestle*, *spat* (pret.) *spat*.

§ 145. It has become *i* in *ivē(r) ever*, *ivri every*, *nivē(r) never*.

§ 146. *oni* (OE. *ǣnig*) has been influenced by *moni* (OE. *manig*) *many*.

ē.

1. *ē* (=i-umlaut of *ō*).

§ 147. *ē*, the i-umlaut of *ō*, has become *ī*: *blīd to bleed*, *brīd to breed*, *dīm to deem*, *fīd to feed*, *fīl to feel*, *fīt feet*, *gīs geese*, *grīn green*, *grīt to greet*, *īd heed*, *īl heel*, *kīl* (OE. *cēlan*) *to cool*, *kīn keen*, *kīp to keep*, *kwīn queen*, *mīt to meet*, *sīk to seek*, *sīm to seem*, *slī sly*, *swīt sweet*, *tīm* (O. Icel. *tōma*) *to pour out*, *tīp teeth*, *wīp to weep*.

§ 148. It was shortened early to *e* before consonant combinations in: *bled bled*, *bles to bless*, *bred bred*, *gezlin gosling*, *fed fed*, *felt* (pret.) *felt*, *kept kept*, *met met*, *tem* (pret. of *tīm* § 147) *poured out*, *tem-ful brimful*.

§ 149. The following forms are irregular: *britšez* (OE.

brǣc) *breeches*, **weest** (OE. **wǣste**) *waste*, **wieri** (OE. **wǣrig**) *weary*.

2. **ē** (=older **ie**, partly arising from the i-umlaut of **ēa**, **ēo**, and partly arising from *ecthlipsis*).

§ 150. This **ē** has also generally become **ī**: **dī** *to dye*, **drī** *dreary*, **litnin** *lightning*, **bē-liv** *to believe*, **nīd** *need*, **sīn** *seen*, **sliv** *sleeve*, **stīl** *steel*, **stīpl** *steeple*, **šīt** *sheet*, **tī** *to tie*, **siks-tīn** *sixteen*.

NOTE.—This **ē** has been shortened to **i** in: **rik** *reek*, **smoke**, **strip** *to strip*.

§ 151. It has become **ie** before a following **r** in: **ied** *heard*, **ie(r)** *to hear*, **nie(r)** (OHG. **nioro**) *kidney*, **stie(r)** *to steer*.

§ 152. **ē** has been shortened to **e** at an early period in: **nekst** *next*.

§ 153. It has become **ee** in: **ee** *hay*; and **ei** in: **eit** *height*.

3. Germanic **ē**.

§ 154. **let** (pret.) *let*, **ie(r)** *here*. Here may also be placed: **mīdles** (cp. OE. **mēd**, older **meord** *pay*, *reward*) *troublesome*, *tiresome*, *to no purpose*.

4. The OE. **ē** which arose from lengthening in monosyllables (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 121).

§ 155. This **ē** has become **ī** in the following accented forms (§ 350): **ī** *he*, **jī** *ye*, **mī** *me*, **šī** *thee*, **wī** *we*.

ī.

§ 156. OE. **ī** has regularly become **ai**: **aidl** *idle*, **aim** (OE. **hrīm**?) *hoarfrost*, **ain** *hind*, **ais** *ice*, **aivi** *ivy*, **baid** (OE. **bīdan**) *to endure*, *put up with*, *wait*, *stay*, *remain*, *bait* *to*

bite, *braidl* *bridle*, *daik* *dike*, *dyke*, *dlaid* *to glide*, *draiv* *to drive*, *faif* *file*, *faiv* *five*, *graip* *to gripe*, *graim* (ME. *grim*) *soot* (*on the kettle*), *kraist* *Christ*, *laif* *life*, *laik* *like*, *laim* *lime*, *lain* *line*, *e-laiv* *alive*, *mai* (accented form) *my*, *mail* *mile*, *main* *mine*, *mait* *mite*, *naif* *knife*, *paik* *pike*, *pail* *pile*, *pain* *to pine*, *paip* *pipe*, *raid* *to ride*, *raip* *ripe*, *rait* *to write*, *raiv* (O. Icel. *rifa* *to break*) *to tear*, *raiz* *to rise*, *said* *side*, *sail* (ME. *sīlen*) *to strain through a sieve*, *saip* (cp. MHG. *sīfen*) *to ooze or drain out slowly*, *saið* *scythe*, *slaid* *to slide*, *slaim* *slime*, *slaip* *to take away the skin or outside covering*, *smait* *to smite*, *snaip* *snipe*, *straid* *to stride*, *straik* *to strike*, *swaim* *to climb up a tree or pole*, *swaip* (cp. MHG. *swifen*) *to sweep off, remove hastily*, *šain* *to shine*, *šait* *cacare*, *šaiu* (ME. *schive*) *slice*, *taid* *feast time*, *taidin* *a present from the feast*, *taik* (O. Icel. *tīk* *dog*) *a low fellow*, *taim* *time*, *tait* (in the phrase: *es tait* *as soon*, comp. *taite(r)* *sooner, rather*, ME. *tīt*, O. Icel. masc. *tīðr*, neut. *tītt*) *soon*, *twain* *twine*, *twais* *twice*, *ðai* (accented form) *thy*, *ðain* *thine*, *praiv* *to thrive*, *waid* *wide*, *waif* *wife*, *wail* *a while, time*, *wain* *wine*, *waip* *to wipe*, *wait* *white*, *waiz* *wise*, *fraide* *Friday*.

§ 157. *ī* before a following *r*: *aieu* *iron*, *spaiu(r)* *spire*, *waieu(r)* *wire*.

§ 158. Old *ī* appears as *ī* in: *sī* *to sigh* (§ 318, b), *skrik* (O. Low Germ. *scrīcōn*, Swed. *skrīka*) *to shriek*. And possibly in *stī* (OE. *stīg*, OHG. *stīga*) *ladder*, but see § 94.

§ 159. *īw* has become *iu*: *spiu* (OE. *spīwan*) *to spew*, *tiuzde* (OE. *tīwesdæg*) *Tuesday*.

§ 160. *ī* underwent early shortening to *i* in: *bi* (unaccented form) *by*, *dwinl* *to dwindle*, *fift* *fifth*, *fifti* *fifty*, *fipms* *fivepence*, *linin* *linen*, *linsīd* *linseed*, *stif* *stiff*, *wimin* *women*, *midif* *midwife*, *wizdm* *wisdom*.

§ 161. *rī* has become *ō* through metathesis in: *kōsmes* *Christmas*, *kēsŋ* *to christen*.

§ 162. *ī* has become *u* in: *wumn* *woman*; *ie* in: *sniēk* *to sneak*; *ē* in: *sterep* *stirrup*.

ō.

§ 163. The normal development of *ō* is *ui*: *bluid* *blood*, *bruid* *brood*, *buin* *boon*, *buit* *to boot*, *buiš* *booth*, *buizm* *bosom*, *duin* *done*, *fluid* *flood*, *fuid* *food*, *fruit* *foot*, *guid* *good*, *guis* *goose*, *kruidl* *to shrink or cower with cold, fear or pain*, *kuil* *cool*, *muid* *mood*, *muild* *confusion, bad temper*, *muin* *moon*, *nuin* *noon*, *pruiv* (OE. *prōflan* from Lat. *probāre*) *to prove*, *ruid* *rood*, *ruif* *roof*, *ruit* *root*, *skuil* *school*, *smuiš* *smooth*, *spuin* *spoon*, *stuid* *stood*, *stuil* *stool*, *suin* *soon*, *suit* *soot*, *tuil* *tool*, *tuip* *tooth*, *šuin* *shoes*, *uid* *hood*, *uif* *hoof*, *uin* (ME. *hōnen*) *to harass, treat badly*.

§ 164. *ō* has become *iu* before *k*, *m*, and when the vowel has come to stand finally in the mod. dialect.

(a) Before *k*: *briuk* *brook*, *iuk* *hook*, *kriuk* *crook*, *liuk* *to look*, *niuk* *nook*, *riuk* *rook*, *šiuk* *shook*, *tiuk* *took*.

būk *book*, and *kūk* *cook* have been borrowed from the literary language.

(b) Before *m*: *blium* *bloom*, *brium* *broom*, *dlium* *gloom*, *dium* *doom*, *gium* *gum*, *lium* *loom*.

(c) When final in the mod. dialect: *biu* *bough*, *diu* *to do*, *driu* *drew*, *iniu* (plural) *enough*, *pliu* *plough*, *sliu* *slew*, *tiu* *too*.

šū *shoe* has been borrowed from the literary language, cp. the pl. form *šuin* § 163. *ō* appears as *i* in *inif* (sing.) *enough*.

§ 165. *ō* has become *ue* before *r*: *dlue(r)* (ME. *glōren*) to stare, *flue(r)* floor, *mue(r)* moor.

§ 166. *ōw* has become *ou*: *dlou* to glow, *flou* to flow, *grou* to grow, *stou* to stow.

§ 167. *ōht* became *oht* already in OE. (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 125), and has become *out* in the W. dialect, cp. § 101: *brout* brought, *sout* sought, *pout* thought.

§ 168. *ō* has become *ou* in: *skoup* scoop.

§ 169. Shortenings of old *ō*.

(a) To *o*: *blosm* blossom, *foste(r)* foster, *foðe(r)* fodder, *kom* (OE. *cōm*) came, *soft* soft, *šod* shod, *tof* tough.

(b) To *u*: *bruðe(r)* brother, *dluv* glove, *duz* dost, does, *munde* Monday, *munp* month, *muðe(r)* mother, *sluf* (OE. *slōg*) slough, *tuðe(r)* the other, *uðe(r)* other.

§ 170. *ō* has become *e* in *wednzde* (OE. *wōdnes-dæg*) Wednesday.

ū.

§ 171. *ū* has generally become *ā*: *ā* how, *āl* owl, *āmive(r)* however, *ās* house, *āt* out, *bā* to bow, *bān* (O. Icel. *būenn*, lit. bound; generally used in the sense of going, as *wie(r)* te *bān* ? where art thou going? *am bān dān tloin* I am going down the lane), *brā* brow, *brān* brown, *bāt* (OE. *būtan*, *be-ūtan*) without, *e-bāt* about, *dān* down, *dāst* dust, *dlāmi* (not the same word as gloomy which is *dliumi* § 164) sad, downcast, *drāzi* drowsy, *fāl* foul, ugly, *kā* cow, *krād* crowd, *lād* loud, *lās* louse, *mās* mouse, *māp* mouth, *nā* now, *rām* room, *rāst* rust, *prād* proud, *sāk* to suck, *sāp* south, *slām* (OE. *slūma*) slumber, *sprāt* (cp. ME. *sprūte*, M. Low Germ. *sprūte*) to sprout, *šrād* shroud, *tān* town,

tlād cloud, tlāt clout, trāst (ME. *trūsten*) *to trust*, *ðā* (accented form) *thou, þāzn thousand*.

§ 172. *ū* has become *āe* before a following *r*: *āe(r)* (accented form) *our, kāe(r) dān* (ME. *couren*, Swed. *kūra to cower*) *to bend down, sit down, sāe(r) sour, šāe(r) shower*.

But we have *ē* in *þēzde Thursday*.

§ 173. *doen down, feathers*, seems to have been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 174. *ū* was shortened to *u* at an early period in: *busk* (ME. *busken* from O. Icel. *būask to get oneself ready*) *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money, druft drought, duv dove, fus fuss, kud* (accented form) *could, plum plum, ruf rough, uni-sukl honeysuckle, sup to drink, sup, šuv to shove, pum thumb, ulet owl, up up, uðe(r) udder, uz* (accented form) *us, uzbñ husband*.

It has been weakened to *e* in the unaccented particle *bed but*.

ȳ.

§ 175. *ȳ*, the *i*-umlaut of *ū*, has become *ai*: *aid hide, skin, aiv hive, braid bride, brain brine, drai dry, draip to drip, daiv to dive, kait kite, lais lice, mais mice, praid pride, skai sky*.

§ 176. It has become *aiē* before a following *r*: *aiē(r)* *to hire, faie(r) fire, maie(r) mire*.

§ 177. It underwent early shortening to *i* in: *flp filth, idn* (pp. from which was formed a new present *id to hide*), *litl little, lits* (retained only in the game of *lits en gōts lit. littles and greats*, a game played by boys with brass buttons, clog clasps, or small pieces of brass of any kind. Two *lits*

have the value of one *gēt*; cp. P. B. Beitr. ix. p. 365-7).
piml thimble, wiš to wish.

§ 178. *ȳ* (?) has become *u* in *prust to thrust*.

3. The Diphthongs.

ēa.

§ 179. OE. *ēa* has generally become *iə*: *biem beam*, *bien bean*, *biet to beat*, *bried bread*, *died dead*, *dief deaf*, *diep death*, *driem dream*, *e-gien again, against*, *ied head*, *iēp heap*, *iē(r) ear*, *iēst east*, *iēste(r) Easter*, *liēd lead*, *liēf leaf*, *be-liēf belief*, *niē(r) near*, *pie-kok peacock*, *siem seam*, *stiem steam*, *stiep steep*, *strie* (WS. *strēa*, O. North. *strē*, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 250, note 2) *straw*, *striem stream*, *šief sheaf*, *tiem team*, *tšiep cheap*, *priēp* (OE. *prēapian to rebuke*) *to contradict*, *prietn to threaten*.

§ 180. *ēaw* has become *eu*: *deu dew*, *eu to hew*, *feu* (OE. *fēawe*) *few*, *šeu to show*, *teu* (OE. *tēawian*) *to work zealously*.

But we have *oe* in *roē* (OE. *hrēaw*) *raw*; which presupposes a form *hrāw* (§ 123).

§ 181. It has become *ī* in: *ī* (plural *in*) *eye*, *tšik cheek*. The latter word has probably been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 182. It has become *ei* in: *ei* (OE. *hēah*) *high*, *nei* (OE. *nēah*) *nigh, near*. The ME. forms *heh* and *neh* would regularly become diphthongized to *ei*, see § 87.

§ 183. It has become *ee* in: *flee* (OE. *flēan*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 211) *to skin*, *neebe(r) neighbour*.

§ 184. O. Norse **au** has become **ou** in: **loup** (O. Icel. **hlaupa**) to *leap, jump*, **lous** (O. Icel. **lauss**) *loose*; and **oe** in: **goem** (O. Icel. **gaum**) *heed, care, attention*, **goemlēs** *silly, stupid*, **roet** (O. Icel. **rauta** to *roar*) to *bray*.

§ 185. **ēa** has become **ē** through absorption of **r** in: **gēt** *great*.

§ 186. Shortenings of **ēa**:

(a) To **e** in: **efē(r)** *heifer*, **lēk** *leek*, **rēd** *red*.

(b) To **a** in: **laðē(r)** *lather*, **tšap** *chap*.

ēo.

§ 187. OE. **ēo** has generally become **i:** **bī** *bee*, **bī** (accented form) to *be*, **bīn** *been*, **dīp** *deep*, **dli** *glee*, **fīnd** *fiend*, **fīi** to *fly*, **fīi** *fly*, **fīis** *fleece*, **fri** *free*, **friž** to *freeze*, **kriþ** to *creep*, **li** to *lie*, **lif** (OE. **lēof**) *soon*, **līve(r)** *sooner, rather*, **lit** a *light*, **nī** *knee*, **nīz** (O. Icel. **hniōsa**) to *sneeze*, **rīd** *reed*, **rīl** *reel*, **prīst** *priest*, **sī** to *see*, **sīð** to *seethe*, **snīz** to *sneeze*, **tliv** to *cleave*, **tri** *tree*, **bē-twin** *between*, **þi** *thigh*, **þif** *thief*, **þri** *three*, **wid** *weed*, **wil** *wheel*.

But we have **tšiuz** to *choose* (§ 366).

§ 188. It has become **ie** before **a** following **r**: **bie(r)** *beer*, **die(r)** *dear*, **drieri** *dreary*.

§ 189. Before **r** + consonant it became shortened to **e** already in ME., and then had the same further development as old **e** before **r** + consonant (§ 87): **dālin** (OE. **dēorling**, ME. **derrling**) *darling*, **fādin** (OE. **fēorðung**, ME. **ferthing**) *farthing*.

§ 190. **ēow** has become **iu**: **bliu** *blew*, **briu** to *brew*, **griu** *grew*, **jiuþ** *youth*, **kriu** *crew*, **niu** *new*, **niu** *knew*, **riu** to

rue, *sniu* (§ 377) *it snowed*, *tliu clew*, *triu true*, *triup truth*, *siu sowed*, *priu threw*.

But in the following words we have *eu* which points to an old *ēaw* (§ 180): *eu yew*, *seu to sew*, *tšeu to chew*. We have *oue* in: *foue(r)* (OE. *fēower*, but ME. *fōwer*, which would regularly become *foue(r)* in the dialect, § 166) *four*, *fouet* (OE. *fēowerða*) *fourth*, *fouetīn* (OE. *fēowertēne*) *fourteen*. And *āe* in: *jāe(r)* (accented form) *your*. This last word has been influenced by *āe(r)* *our*, § 172.

§ 191. The following two words remain unclassified: *šū* (accented form) *she*, *šuit to shoot*.

§ 192. Early shortenings of *ēo*:

(a) To *e* in: *breſt breast*, *fēl* (pret.) *fell*, *frend friend*, *step-fače(r) step-father*. Anglian *ēo* (= WS. *īe*) has been shortened to *e* in: *depp depth*, *ten ten*.

(b) To *o* in: *foti forty*, *fotnit fortnight*.

(c) To *i* in: *diwl devil*, *sik sick*, *e tūpri* lit. *a two* (or) *three, a few*.

(d) To *e* in: *se če* lit. *see thou, look!* *prepms threepence*.

Elision of *e*.

§ 193. The *e* is elided in the diphthongs and triphthongs *ee*, *ie*, *oe*, *ue*, *āe*, *aie*, *iue*, *oue*, when they occur finally and the next word begins with a vowel; thus *gue* but *gu uem go home*, *me ai may I*, but *mee wī* (§ 393), *noe* but *a no im I know him*, and similarly for the others.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRENCH ELEMENT.

IN the following treatment of the French element in the W. dialect, the present pronunciation of literary English has, in most cases, been taken as the starting point. The transcription of the lit. English vowel sounds is based on that given in Sweet's *Primer of Spoken English*, pp. 7-8, and is as follows:—

ʊ	as in	just, dozen, double.
ā	„	grant, art, master.
ai	„	fine, pie, try.
au	„	doubt, powder.
æ	„	value, rat.
e	„	debt, measure.
ei	„	bacon, bailiff, pay.
ee	„	pair, chair.
ē	„	furnish, journey.
i	„	dinner, pity.
ij	„	beak, secret, beef, grief.
ie	„	fierce, clear.
o	„	jolly, profit.
oi	„	boil, poison.
ou	„	roast, notice.

ō	„	pork, daub, false.
u	„	put, butcher.
uw	„	fruit, blue.
ue	„	sure, poor.

§ 194. Lit. Engl. æ (written a) appears as a : *abit habit, aktli actually, ali aisle, alley, arend* (ME. *araine*, O. Fr. *araigne*) *spider, avek havoc, baril barrel, damidž damage, faks facts, galek* (O. Fr. *gale*) *lefthand, galep to gallop, galn gallon, garit garret, gran-fače(r), gram-fače(r) grandfather, kap cap, kapil* (Fr. *capel* a little hat, Cotgr.) *a piece of leather sewn over a hole in a boot or shoe, karit carrot, lamp lamp, mane(r) manner, map* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. sub *mop*) *a mop, mare to match a pattern, natrel (natre-bl) natural, pantri pantry, ratn* (O. Fr. *raton*) *rat, salit salad, skafi scaffold, skafin scaffolding, stati statue, tali to agree, be right, te liv tali to live together without being married, tšapil chapel, vali valley, vale value.*

§ 195. Lit. Engl. has ā where the W. dial. has a in : *basted bastard, branš branch, grant to grant, paste(r) pasture, plant plant.*

But ee in : *bees bass, leerem alarum, meeste(r) master, pleeste(r) plaster.*

§ 196. Lit. Engl. has ei (written a), but W. dial. a in : *apren apron, stapl staple.*

But we have *moendž mange.*

§ 197. a has become e before a following g, n, š, cp. § 59 :

dregn dragon.

blenk blank, blenkit blanket, kenke(r) (ME. *cancren*) *to corrode, lenwidž language, plenk plank, renk rank.*

bešfi bashful, fešn fashion, pešn passion, seš sash.

§ 198. **ai** has become **oe** in the combinations **lk**, **lm**, **ll**, cp. § 62.

goeki (but **galek** § 326) *left handed*, **boem** *balm*, **oeminak** *almanac*, **oemend** *almond*, **boel** *ball*.

§ 199. **ai** in the combination **ld** has become **ou**, cp. § 64: **skoud** *to scald*.

The same sound also occurs in **fout** (ME. *faute*) *fault*.

§ 200. **a** has become **o** before a following **n** in: **dons** *dance*, **ont** *aunt*, **trons** *trance*, **tšons** *chance*, **tšont** *chant*.

§ 201. **a** has become **e** in: **rediš** *radish*.

§ 202. **a** has been retained where in the lit. language it has become **o** through the influence of the preceding **w** in: **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone-quarry*, **warənd** *to warrant*, **walep** (cp. Fr. *galoper* *to curry*, *use rudely*, Cotgr.) *to beat*, *flog*.

§ 203. **ar** in the combination **r** + consonant has become **ee**, which shows that **ar** in this combination was pronounced differently in Engl. and Fr. words in the ME. period; cp. § 61.

beebe(r) *barber*, **beedž** *barge*, **beegr** *bargain*, **beete(r)** *to barter*, **deet** *to dart*, **eet** *art, skill*, **geed** *guard*, **geedn** *garden*, **geete(r)** *garter*, **keed** *card*, **keekes** (Fr. *carquasse*, Cotgr.) *body, carcase*, **kweet** *quart*, **kweete(r)** *quarter*, **peedn** *pardon*, **peesl** *parcel*, **peet** *part*, **peetne(r)** *partner*, **skeelet** *scarlet*, **tšeedž** *charge*.

§ 204. Lit. Engl. **ei** (written **a**, **ai** (**ay**), **ei**) appears in the W. dial. as **ee**: **beekn** *bacon*, **beel** *bale*, **beeli** (**bum-beeli**, cp. O. Fr. *baili*) *bailiff*, **beet** *to abate*, **bleem** *blame*, **bree** (ME. *braiin*, O. Fr. *breier*) *to beat, pound*, **deendže(r)** *danger*, **deenti** *dainty*, **deet** *date*, **deevi** *affidavit*, **eebl** *able*, **eedž** *age*, **eem** *to aim, intend*, **eənšn** *ancient*, **feed** *fade*, **feel**

to fail, feent to faint, fees face, feep faith, feeve(r) to favour, resemble in appearance or manners, fleem flame, gee gay, ingeedž to engage, greenz (pl.) malt which has been used in brewing beer, grees grace, great grate, keedž cage, kees case, lees lace, meesn mason, neete(r) nature, pee pay, peedž page, peel pale, peen pain, peen pane of glass, peent paint, pees pace, peest (but pasti pasty) paste, pleen plain, plees place, pleet plate, pree (but pre-ðe (I) pray thee) to pray, preet to prate, babble, preez to praise, reedž rage, reet rate, seef safe, seekrid sacred, seem (often called swainseem, Ancren Riwle seim, OE. seime adipe, Ps. lxii. 6, E. E. T. S. No. 92, from O. Fr. sain) lard, seent (but before names sant) saint, seev to save, skeelz scales, steebl stable, streendž strange, teebl table, teele(r), teelje(r) tailor, teest taste, tleem to claim, treel (Fr. trailler) to drag, treen train, tseef to chafe, tseeme(r) chamber, tseendž change, veen vein, weet to wait.

NOTE.—*contrary* is kontréeri.

§ 205. Before a simple *r* we have the same development as the lit. language: pee(r) pair, pee(r) to peel, tsee(r) chair.

e.

§ 206. *e* (written *e*, *ea*) in the lit. language has generally remained in the W. dialect: bezl to embezzle, demæk (from epidemic) potato disease, demekt diseased (of potatoes), det debt, dželes jealous, dželi jelly, e-semł to assemble, fend to provide for oneself, fent remnant of a piece of cloth, fezn pheasant, ges to guess, lete(r) letter, letis lettuce, mel (Fr. mail) mallet, mel (ME. mellen, medlen, O.Fr. medler) to meddle, mend to mend, meze(r) measure, pleze(r) pleasure, prentis apprentice, sens sense, ses assessment, tax, spekteklz

spectacles, *treml* to *tremble*, *treze(r)* *treasure*, *vente(r)* to *venture*, *vesl* *vessel*.

But *fliem phlegm*, *sienē senna*.

§ 207. *e* has become *ā* before a following consonant: *konsān* *concern*, *pāsn* *parson*, *sādžn* *sergeant*, *sāmen* *sermon*, *sāvnt* *servant*, *sāvis* *service*, *tlāk* *clerk*, *vāment* *vermin*, *vāniš* *varnish*.

In the following two words we have *a*: *arend* (O.Fr. *errant*) *notoriously bad*, *sare* (rarely *sāv*) *to serve*. On *sare* see Behrens, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen Sprache in England*, p. 91. *ie* in: *iēb* *herb*, and *e* in: *tšeri* *cherry*.

§ 208. *e* has become *a* before a following *r* in *tarie(r)* (M.E. *terrere*) *terrier dog*, *vari* *very*.

But *pie(r)* *pear*.

§ 209. *e* has become *i* before a following nasal in: *indžoi* *to enjoy*, *indžn* *engine*, *ingeedž* *to engage*, *ink* *ink*, *lints* *lentils*, *simetri* *cemetery*, *šimi* *chemise*.

tribl *treble* (in music) from contamination with *triple*, and *pribl* *threefold* from contamination with *pri*.

§ 210. *e* has become *a* in *saleri* *celery*, cp. *sallary* sub *celery* in N.E.D.

i.

§ 211. *i* has generally remained in the W. dialect: *dine(r)* *dinner*, *dizml* *dismal*, *finiš* *to finish*, *gimlek* (this word has now almost gone out of use, its place being taken by *gimlit*) *gimlet*, *gizn* *to choke*, *gizn* (Fr. *guisern*, Cotgr. sub *gesier*) *gizzard*, *konsiđe(r)* *to consider*, *limit* *limit*, *list* *list*, *list* *to enlist*, *live(r)* *to deliver*, *ministe(r)* *minister*, *mins* *mince*, *mistšif* *mischief*, *pidžn* *pigeon*, *pik* *pickaxe*,

pinien opinion, **piti** pity, **rive(r)** river, **sinl** single, **sičez** scissors, **skripte(r)** scripture, **tift** (cp. ME. **tiffen** from O. Fr. **tiffer** to adorn) condition, state, order, **tšimli** chimney, **twilt** quilt.

§ 212. **i** has become **e** in: **lenit** linnet, **rebit** rivet, **redžeste(r)** to register, **rens** to rinse.

§ 213. **i** has become **e** in **sperit** spirit; and **a** in **krakit** cricket (game).

O.

§ 214. Lit. Engl. short **o** = W. dial. **o**: **boni** nice, pretty, **džoli** jolly, **džosl** to jostle, **kole(r)** collar, **kotn** cotton, **lodž** to lodge, **mot**, **moti** (French **motte**, Cotgr., edit. 1673) a mark at quoits, **obstakl** obstacle, **oke-daik** (Fr. **oker** Cotgr.) small stream of iron-water, **one(r)** honour, **rok** rock, **poridž** porridge, **posnit** (O. Fr. **poçonet**) saucepan, **pot** pot, **profit** profit, **soče(r)** solder.

§ 215. **o** has become **u** in: **nuvl** novel, **nuvis** novice.

§ 216. Lit. Engl. **oi** = W. dial. **oi**: **boil** to boil, **džoi** joy, **džoint** joint, **e-noi** to annoy, **koit** quoit, **coit**, **loin** loin, **moist** moist, **moiste(r)** moisture, **noiz** noise, **oil** oil, **ointment** ointment, **oiste(r)** oyster, **point** point, **poizn** poison, **soil** soil, ground, **spoil** to spoil, **tšois** choice, **vois** voice, **voiče(r)** large clothes' basket.

§ 217. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **oa**) = W. dial. **o** in: **gol** (only used in the game of **lits en gêts** § 177, O. Fr. **gaul**) goal, **rost** to roast.

§ 218. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written, **o**, **oo**, **oa**) = W. dial. **ue** in: **bruetsš** brooch, **kuetsš** coach, **nuebl** noble, **nuetis** notice, **pueni** pony, **puest** post, **puezi** nosegay, **rueb** robe, **ruæg** rogue, **tluek** cloak.

§ 219. Lit. Engl. *ou* (written *o*, *oa*) = W. dial. *oi* in: *broitš* to *broach*, *doit* to *dote*, *koit* coat, *loitš* loach, *tlois* close, narrow, *tloiz* to close, *toist* to toast.

§ 220. Lit. Engl. *ou* (written *o*, *oa*, *ou*, *ow*) = W. dial. *ou* in: *boul* bowl, *koul* (O. Fr. *coillir*) to rake; *moud* mould, *model*, *poutri* poultry, *poutš* to poach, *roul* to roll, *soudžə(r)* soldier.

But we have *pültis* poultrice.

NOTE.—The first element of the W. diphthong is not the *o* in *not*. See § 7.

§ 221. Lit. Engl. *uw* (written *oo*) = W. dial. *ui*: *buit* boot, *fuil* fool, *gruin* (ME. *groin*, O. Fr. *groing*) snout of a pig.

§ 222. Lit. Engl. *ue* (written *oor*) = W. dial. *ue*: *pue(r)* poor, *pueli* poorly, *ill*.

§ 223. Lit. Engl. long open *ō* sound (written *or* before a following consonant) = W. dial. *ue* in: *fuedž* forge, *fues* force, *kued* cord, *puek* pork, *puešn* portion, *puete(r)* porter.

But we have *foëfit* to forfeit, *foëm* form, *foetn* fortune, *koene(r)* corner, *oeðe(r)* order.

§ 224. *ue* occurs before single *r* in *dlueri* glory, *stueri* story. And *e* in *fərin* foreign.

§ 225. Lit. Engl. long open *ō* (written *au*, *aw*) = W. dial. *oe* in: *doeb* (ME. *daubin*, O. Fr. *dauber*) to daub, smear, *džoem* (Fr. *jaumbe*, Cotgr.) the side post of a door or chimney piece, *džoenes* jaundice, *froed* fraud, *koese* causeway, *poe paw*, *poez* (O. Fr. *poulser*, *posser*) to kick, *soəs* sauce.

But we have short *o* in *bə-kos*, *e-kos*, *kos* because, *fols* false; in reference to a child, implying that it is shrewd and witty beyond its years.

u.

§ 226. Lit. Engl. *u* (written *u*, *o*, *ou*) = W. dial. *u* : *bukit* bucket, *bulďž* to bulge, *butn* button, *buzed* (O. Fr. *busart*) butterfly, *dlutn* glutton, *dubl* double, *duzn* dozen, *džudž* judge, *džust* just, *frunt* front, *gruml* to grumble, *gulit* gullet, channel for water, *gute(r)* gutter, *guzl* to swallow greedily, *krust* crust, *kruš* to crush, *kule(r)* colour, *kumfet* comfort, *kumpni* company, *kuntri* country, *kupl* couple, *kusted* custard, *kustm* custom, *kuve(r)* to cover, *kuzin*, *kuzn* cousin, *muni* (a commoner word is *bras*) money, *munril mongrel*, *musted* mustard, *mutn* mutton, *muzl* muzzle, *nume(r)* number, *plume(r)* plumber, *pulp* pulp, *rikuve(r)* to recover, *rubiš* rubbish, *sudn* sudden, *sufe(r)* to suffer, *sumen* to summon, *supe(r)* supper, *stuf* stuff, *trubl* trouble, *trunk* trunk, *tšuk* to throw, *pitch*, *tun* tun, *tutš* to touch, *uml* humble, *uniøn* onion, *unkl* uncle.

But we have *foisti fusty*.

§ 227. Lit. Engl. *u* (written *u*, and mostly occurring after labials) = W. dial. *u* : *bušl* bushel, *butše(r)* butcher, *bulit* bullet, *puli* pulley, *pulit* pullet, *puš* to push, *put* to put.

But we have *siuge(r)* sugar, see § 310, 1; *pulpit* *pulpit*.

§ 228. Lit. Engl. *ē* (written *ur*, *our* before a following consonant) = W. dial. *ē*, see § 113 *a* : *bāl* (ME. *burle*) to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth, *distēb* to disturb, *džēni* journey, *fēniš* to furnish, *fēnite(r)* furniture, *kēn* currant, *nēs* nurse, *pēs* purse, *tēn* to turn, *tēnep* turnip, *ēt* to hurt.

ai.

§ 229. Lit. Engl. ai (written i, ie, y) = W. dial. ai: *ed-vaiz* *advice*, *ed-vaiz* *to advise*, *e-plai* *to apply*, *fain* *fine*, *frai* *to fry*, *kontraiv* *to contrive*, *krai* *cry*, *nais* *nice*, *pai* *pie*, *paint* *pint*, *prais* *price*, *praiz* *to lift with a lever*, *rais* *rice*, *sailm* *asylum*, *sain* *sign*, *saizez* *assizes*, *straiv* *to strive*, *tais* *to entice*, *traiv* *to try*, *traifl* *trifle*.

But *tšiene* *china ware*.

ai also occurs in: *džais* (O. Fr. *giste*) *joist*, *paik* *to pick*, *select*.

e-blidž (pp. *e-blitšt*) *to oblige*, and *leelek* *lilac*, still remain to be explained.

§ 230. Lit. Engl. aie = W. dial. aie: *dizaie(r)* *desire*, *kwalet* *quiet*, *raiet* *riot*, *umpaie(r)* *umpire*, *vaiellet* *violet*.

ij.

§ 231. Lit. Engl. ij (written ea, ei, e, ee, ie) appears in the W. dial. as ie in: *biek* *beak*, *biest* *beast*, but *bies* *cows*, *disiet* *deceit*, *disiev* *to deceive*, *fiebl* *feeble*, *fiet* *feat*, *flest* *feast*, *fiete(r)* *feature*, *gries* *grease*, *iege(r)* *eager*, *iegl* *eagle*, *iekwl* *equal*, *iez* *ease*, *nies* *niece*, *niet* *neat*, *tidy*, *piel* *to appeal*, *pies* *peace*, *plied* *to plead*, *pliez* *to please*, *riel* *real*, *riezn* *reason*, *risiet* *receipt*, *recipe*, *risiev* *to receive*, *siekrit* *secret*, *sies* *to cease*, *siezn* *season*, *tie* *tea*, *triet* *treat*, *trietl* *treacle*, *tšiet* *to cheat*, *viel* *veal*.

§ 232. Lit. Engl. ij = W. dial. ī in: *bif* *beef*, *e-grī* *to agree*, *grīf* *grief*, *pīp* (pp. *pept*) *to peep*, *pīs* *piece*.

§ 233. Lit. Engl. ie = W. dial. ie in: *fies* *fierce*, *tlie(r)* *clear*.

§ 234. Lit. Engl. ij W. dial. ei in: *dein* *dean*, *preitš* *to preach*.

ai in : **bastail** (Fr. **bastille**) *workhouse, union*.

ee in : **konseet conceit**.

i in : **pil** to *peel*, **pilinz** the *peels of potatoes*, etc.

e in : **mezlz** *measles*.

au.

§ 235. Lit. Engl. **au** (written **ou**, **ow**) appears in the W. dial as **ā** : **āl** to *howl*, **āns** *ounce*, **bānti** *bounty*, **dāt** *doubt*, **ə-kānt** *account*, **ə-lā**, **lā** to *allow*, **ə-mānt** *amount*, **frān** to *frown*, **gān** *gown*, **gāt** *gout*, **kānsl** to *counsel*, **kānt** to *count*, **kātš** *couch*, **krān** *crown*, **lāns** an *allowance of refreshment* or *money*, **mānt** to *mount*, **māt** (Lat. *mūtāre*) to *moult*, **pāče(r)** *powder*, **rānd** *round*, **sānd** *sound, noise*, **stāt** *stout*, **tā-il** (also *tail*) *towel*, **trā-il** *trowel*, **trāns** to *beat, flog*, **vā** *vow*.

au appears as **ū** in : **trūzez** *trousers*.

§ 236. Lit. Engl. **auē** = W. dial. **āe** : **āe(r)** *hour*, **divāe(r)** to *devour*, **flāe(r)** *flower, flour*, **pāe(r)** *power*, **tāe(r)** *tower*.

juw.

§ 237. Lit. Engl. **juw** (written **eau**, **ue**, **u**, **ui**, **ew**, **iew**) is **īu** in the W. dialect : **biuti** *beauty*, **diu** *due*, **diuti** *duty*, **fiuil** *fuel*, **fiute(r)** *future*, **ius** *use*, **iuneti** *unity*, **iunien** *union*, **iusfi** *useful*, **iusles** *useless*, **iuз** to *use*, **miul** *mule, donkey*, **miuzik** *music*, **piu** *pew*, **pius** *puce colour*, **rifīuz** to *refuse*, **siut** *suit*, **stiupid** *stupid*, **viu** *view*.

But we have **ā** in : **kākume(r)** *cucumber*.

jue.

§ 238. Lit. Engl. **jue** (written **ure**) = W. dial. **īue** : **kiue(r)** *cure*, **meniue(r)** *manure*, **piue(r)** *pure*.

uw.

§ 239. Lit. Engl. **uw** (written **ue**, **ui**, **u**, and mostly occurring after **l**, **r**, **s**) is **fu** in the W. dialect: **blu** *blue*, **bliuz** (pl.) *delirium tremens*, **flu** *flue*, **fiut** *flute*, **seliut** *to salute*.

friut *fruit*, **griuil** *gruel*, **rikriut** *to recruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **riul** *rule*, **riume(r)** *rumour*, **riuin** *ruin*.

siu *to sue*, **siuit** *suet*.

uo.

§ 240. Lit. Engl. **uo** = W. dial. **iuē**: **siue(r)** *sure*, **siueli** *surely*, **unsiue(r)** *uncertain*.

CHAPTER V.

VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 241. Diphthongs and short and long vowels in unaccented syllables have regularly been weakened to *e*, *i*, or the vowel has disappeared altogether. In the latter case, when an *l*, *m*, *n* followed, it has become vocalic.

1. *e*.

§ 242. *a*. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

befue(r) *before*, **begin** *to begin*, and similarly in all other words containing this prefix; **fegetn** (pp.) *forgot*, **ebāt** (also **bāt**) *about*, *without*, **ebūn** *above*, **efled** *afraid*, **efued** *to afford*, **efue(r)** *before*, **egeet** *in action*, *at work*, **egien** *again*, *against*, **egrī** *to agree*, **egue** *ago*, **ekin** *akin*, **ekos** (also **kos**) *because*, **elaiv** *alive*, **eluen** *alone*, **emer** *among*, **enent** *opposite*, **enoi** *to annoy*, **eplai** *to apply*, **eseml** *to assemble*, **estied** *instead*, **ewee** *away*, **meniue(r)** *manure*, **seliut** *salute*, **te-moen** *to-morrow*.

But we have **edikéet** *to educate*, **ekuedinlái** *accordingly*, **kontréeri** *contrary*, **redžéste(r)** *to register*, **siuelī** *surely*, **spektéklz** *spectacles*.

§ 243. *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

basted *bastard*, **baleks** *testiculi*, **bulek** *bullock*, **buzed** *butterfly*, **dželes** *jealous*, **džoenes** *jaundice*, **figwet** *figwort*, **galep** *to gallop*, **gimlek** *gimlet*, **kēsmes** *Christmas*, **kolēp** *slice of bacon*, **koese** *causeway*, **kubed** *cupboard*, **kusted** *custard*, **lavrek** *lark*, **leələk** *lilac*, **loped** *clotted*, **covered** *with dirt*, **mare** *to match a pattern*, **musted** *mustard*, **otšed** *orchard*, **omest** *almost*, **oles** *always*, **sakles** *silly*, **foolish**, **sare** *to serve*, **sienne** *senna*, **simetri** *cemetery*, **siðez** *scissors*, **spitek** *spigot*, **šeped** *shepherd*, **sterep** *stirrup*, **tōnep** *turnip*, **ulet** *owl*, **unded** *hundred*, **vale** *value*, **winde** *window*.

are *arrow*, **bare** *barrow*, **bore** *to borrow*, **fale** *fallow*, **fole** *to follow*, **fere** *furrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **jole** *yellow*, **mare** *marrow*, **mede** *meadow*, **nare** *narrow*, **ole** *hollow*, **pile** *pillow*, **sale** *sallow*, **sore** *sorrow*, **sare** *sparrow*, **swole** *to swallow*, **swole** *swallow*, **šade** *shadow*, **šale** *shallow*, **tale** *tallow*, **wide** *widow*, **wile** *willow*.

ame(r) *hammer*, **bleðe(r)** *bladder*, **bute(r)** *butter*, **faðe(r)** *father*, **gane(r)** *gander*, **geðe(r)** *to gather*, **kenke(r)** *to rust*, **corrode**, **neebe(r)** *neighbour*, **oeðe(r)** *either*, **pleeste(r)** *plaster*, **skute(r)** *to spill*, **slume(r)** *slumber*, **šuðe(r)** *to shudder*, **tariē(r)** *terrier*, **pune(r)** *thunder*, **unsiue(r)** *uncertain*, **une(r)** *hunger*, **wote(r)** *water*.

fēnite(r) *furniture*, **flute(r)** *future*, **moiste(r)** *moisture*, **neete(r)** *nature*, **paste(r)** *pasture*, **pikte(r)** *picture*.

meze(r) *measure*, **pleze(r)** *pleasure*, **treze(r)** *treasure*.

But we have **óeminak** *almanac*, **bástail** *union*, **work-house**, **óbstakl** *obstacle*, **riubub** *rhubarb*.

In compounds, some of which have been given above : **beekes** *bakehouse*, **koiles** *coalhouse*, **wākes** *union*, **work-house**, **wešes** *washhouse*, **alide** *holiday*, **jestede** *yesterday*, **wāte** (lit. *work-day*) *week-day*, **sunde** *Sunday*, and similarly

for the other days of the week, **nek-lep** neck cloth, handkerchief, **baked** backward, **fored** forward, **tādz** towards, **forediš** rather forward, **oeked** awkward, **oepep** halfpenny worth, **penep** pennyworth, **sumet** something, anything.

2. i.

§ 244. a. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent :

indžoi to enjoy, **inġeedž** to engage, **disiet** deceit, **disiev** to deceive, **ministe(r)** minister.

§ 245. b. In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

āvis(t) harvest, **blerkit** blanket, **bulit** bullet, **damidž** damage, **ienis(t)** earnest, **inif** (sing.) enough, pl. **iniu**, **ferin** foreign, **foṭnit** fortnight, **gulit** water channel, **karit** carrot, **lenit** linnet, **letis** lettuce, **olin** holly, **posnit** saucepan, **pul-pit** pulpit, **pūltis** poultice, **salit** salad, **sperit** spirit, **rebit** rivet, **rediš** radish.

bāli barley, **beeli** bailiff, **beli** belly, **beri** berry, **beri** to bury, **bodi** body, **but nuebdi** nobody, **boni** nice, pretty, **dizi** dizzy, **emti** empty, **evi** heavy, **eri** hurry, row, disturbance, **kani** knowing, intelligent, skilful, nimble, **leedi** lady, **meri** merry, **moni** many, **nevi** nephew, **oepni** halfpenny, but **oepep** halfpenny worth, **oni** any, **peni** penny, but **penep** pennyworth, **popi** poppy, **pratli** gently, softly, **rudi** ruddy, **sili** silly, **slipi** slipper, **sori** sorry, **snikit** a small passage, **stati** statue, **šabi** shabby, **šimi** chemise, **tali** to agree, **pēti** thirty, **ueli** holy, **uenli** lonely, **vali** valley, **vari** very, **weri** to worry.

fādin farthing, **gezlin** gosling, **imin** evening, **ipin** a cloth placed round the hips of children, **kunin** cunning, **skaftin** shafting, **sperinz** the banns of marriage, **swilinz** thin liquid

food for pigs, šilin shilling, topin the front part of the hair of the head, runin running, and similarly in all present participles and words ending in the lit. language in -ing.

3. Loss of Vowel or Syllable.

§ 246. *a.* Initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

bāt without, beet to abate, kros across, leṽm eleven, pinien opinion, prentis apprentice, sailm asylum.

bezl to embezzle, bake tobacco, kos because, lāns allowance, list to enlist, live(r) deliver, lotments allotments, piel to appeal, saiet̃i society, saizez assizes, ses to assess, tax, tais to entice, twīn between, vantidž advantage.

deevi affidavit, demek (lit. epidemic) potato disease.

§ 247. *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent:

aktli actually, dif-rnt different, dž̃en-rl general, kumpni company, nat-rl, nat-re-bl natural, nuebdi nobody, navi (lit. navigation?) canal, 'oepep halfpenny worth, penep pennyworth, reg-le(r) regular, sumdi somebody.

Vocalic *l*:

anl handle, apl apple, ginl a long narrow uncovered passage, gruml to grumble, kanl candle, ketl kettle, kredl cradle, kudl to embrace, sir̃l single, smitl to infect, spinl spindle, piml thimble, uml humble.

Vocalic *m*:

bodm bottom, buism bosom, eṽm heaven, fadm fathom, fipms five pence, kustm custom, luensm lonely, wizdm wisdom, wise, wiepm weapon.

Vocalic *n*:

ādn to harden, brimstn brimstone, eenšn ancient, fasn to

fasten, **fešn** *fashion*, **frozn** *frozen*, **indžn** *engine*, **inlnd** *England*, **fofn** (pp.) *fought*, **foetn** *fortune*, **mutn** *mutton*, **pidžn** *pigeon*, **ratn** *rat*, **sāvnt** *servant*, **seldn** *seldom*, **slidn** (pp.) *slid*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **pāzn** *thousand*.

Vocalic **n** :

beegn *bargain*, **beekn** *bacon*, **brokn** *broken*, **dokn** *dock*, **drukn** *drunk*, *drunken*, **rekn** *to reckon*, **spokn** *spoken*, **sukn** *sunk*, **tuekn** *token*, **ugn** *hip*, **wegn** *wagon*, **wokn** *to waken*.

Svarabhakti.

§ 248. A vowel has been developed between **l**, **r**, and a following consonant in: **galək** (O. Fr. *gale*) *left hand*, **sterek** (OE. *stirc*, also *styrie*) *heifer*, **tšərep** (ME. *chirpen*) *to chirp*.

Weak Forms and Particles.

§ 249. The following is a fairly complete list, arranged alphabetically, of words which have weak forms caused by the sentence accent. Any other unaccented forms not given here will be found under the headings of pronouns, auxiliary verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions.

The auxiliary verb **diu** is never used in asking questions, except when it begins the sentence: **dije** (**dəjə**) **pink il** (**əl**) **diut?** *do you think he will do it?* but **wile diut**, **pink jə?** *will he do it, do you think?* The auxiliary verb *have* (**əv**, **ə**; **əv**, **ə**) is often omitted entirely, or perhaps rather has disappeared through assimilation; thus **a dunt** *I have done it*, **we funt** *we have found it*; here **fun** is the pp. and not the pret., *we found it* is **we fant**.

a = *I*. Chiefly used in direct assertions: **a fan əm I** *found them*.

abed *yes but*: **abed** **ša** **mēn** **ger** **up** **suin** *yes but thou must get up soon.*

am, **aim**, **im** *I am*. **aim**, **am** are used in principal and **im** in subordinate sentences: **aim** or **am** **nuen** **bān** **tē** **stop** **hie(r)** *I am not going to stop here.* **if im** **wīl** **inif** *if I am well enough.*

bi=1. **be**: **wīl** **še** **bi** **wi** **em**? *will they be with them?*

=2. **by**: **bi** **nā** *by now.*

bin *been.*

bed *but.*

—**d**=1. **had**: **šed** *they had*, **ad** *I had.*

=2. *would, wouldst*: **šad** **e** **tē** **diut** *thou wouldst have to do it.*

de, **di** **do**: **deje** or **dije** **pirk** **el** **kum**? *do you think he will come?*

duz, **dus** (voiceless before the **t**) *does, dost*: **pa** **duz** *thou dost*, **but dus** **tē**? *dost thou?*

e, **ev** *have*: **wis** **et** *we shall have it*, **but wis** **ev** **em** *we shall have them.*

ez, **es** *hast, has*: cp. **duz**, **dus**.

e=1. **a**: **e** **boni** **bān** *a pretty child.*

=2. *he* (in subordinate sentences and interrogatively, in other cases it is **ī**).

=3. *her* (before consonants): **e** **faše(r)** *her father.*

=4. *have* (weakest form): **ast** **e** **dunt** **if** **id** **ed** **e** **tšons** *I should have done it, if I had had a chance.*

=5. *on*: **e** **ši** **rig** *on thy back.*

=6. *of* (may be used before a vowel or a consonant, **ev** only before vowels):

e **pund** **e** or **ev** **aplz** *a pound of apples.*

NOTE.—Through **e** being also the unaccented form of **on**, it often happens that **on** is used where we should expect **ev**, as **toef** **on** **em** *the half of them.*

ed=1. *had*.

=2. *would*: **it ed or ted tak e lot it would take a lot.**
em or rather **m** (vocalic) *them*: **sam em up pick them up.**
en an: **en apl an apple.**

en or rather **n** (vocalic)=

1. *and*: **Doed en Eels George and Alice.**

2. *one*: **it wer e guid en it was a good one.**

e(r)=1. *or*.

=2. *are*.

et=1. *at*. **et uem at home.**

=2. *that* (cj.): **a sī et im rer I see that I am wrong.**

=3. *who, whom* (rel.): **im et sed sue he who said so,**
ðem et we soe dān trued those whom we saw
down the road.

ev=1. *have* (weakest form before vowels): **ðe med ev ed**
it bi nā they might have had it by now.

=2. *of* (before vowels): **toef ev e keek the half of a**
tea-cake.

ez=1. *us*: **giv ez e tūpri give us a few** (lit. *two or three*).

=2. *he has*: **wen ez wešt isen when he has washed**
himself.

=3. *he is*: **wol ez bān until he is going.**

=4. *as*.

fə(r) *for*.

fre *from*.

i=1. *in*: **i tās in the house.**

=2. *I* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences,
 see a): **sali et? shall I have it? if i ger it if I**
get it.

=3. *he* (in direct assertions): **i sez he says.**

into *into*.

iz *his*, but *is* before voiceless sounds: **a mer iz muðe(r)**

I met his mother, but is faðe(r) his father.

jə=1. *ye, you.*

=2. *your* (before consonants).

=3. *you are* (before consonants) **jə bān, ājə?** *you are going, are you?*

jet=1. *yet.*

=2. *you it*: **al sel jet** *I will sell you it.*

kəd *could.*

kr (vocalic **ɹ**) *can*: **ča kr sē wot tē laiks** *thou canst say what thou likest.*

l *will*: **al Iʌl, wil** *we will, etc.*

mē=1. *me* **gi(v) mē e feū** *give me a few.*

=2. *may*: **amē wēk wol i drop fēr out tē keez**
I may work until I drop for anything thou carest.

mēd *might.*

mēn or rather **mn** (with vocalic **n**)

=1. *must*: **a mēn gue** *I must go.*

=2. *man*: **diu it, mēn** *do it, man.*

mi *my.*

nē(r)=1. *nor.*

=2. *than* (after a comparative).

net, nt (the form **net** is seldom used. The usual form is **nt**) *not.*

s us (after voiceless consonant): **lets ev em** *let us have them.*

s, sl: **časl, čas et** *thou shalt have it.*

sānt *shall not.*

sant *saint* (before proper names).

sə *so.*

sed, st *should, shouldst*: **ča sed or čast e dunt** *thou shouldst have done it.*

še *she* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases **šŭ**).

t=1. *the*: tman *the man*.

=2. *it*: len met *lend me it*.

=3. *art*: Ńat e fuil *thou art a fool*.

ta, te *thou* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases Ńā).

te, tev (before vowels) *to*.

Ńe *there*: Ńez *there is, there has, there are*.

Ńe=1. *thee*: a spak te Ńe *I spoke to thee*.

=2. *they*: mun Ńe stop? *must they stop?*

=3. *they (are)*: Ńe nuen se ritš *they are not so rich*.

=4. *they (have)*: wen Ńe funt *when they have found it*.

=5. *their* (before consonants).

Ńi *thy*.

v *have*: wiv sīnt *we have seen it*.

wa *why*. The unaccented form of wai, cp. a beside ai I, wol beside wail *while, until*. It is always used when speaking in an encouraging manner to a person: wa lad, Ńa men trai *why lad, thou must try*.

we=1. *we*: sal we gue? *shall we go?*

=2. *our* (before consonants) we faŃe buits *our father's boots, but we soe wer ont we saw our aunt*.

=3. *we (are)*: we bān te d'len *we are going to the Glen*.

=4. *was, were*: a we liukin foje *I was looking for you*. wed *would*.

wi=1. *with*.

=2. *we* (in direct assertions).

=3. *wilt*: wite wilt *thou*.

wol *until*, unaccented form of wail (noun) *while*.

z=1. *is*: iz he *is*.

=2. *has, hast*: Ńaz thou hast, iz he has.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CONSONANTS.

The Semi-vowels.

W.

a. Initially.

§ 250. OE. initial **w** has remained before vowels: **waip** to wipe, **weed** to wade, **wee(r)** to spend money, **wāk** work, **wiðe(r)** to hurl, throw, **woef** insipid, **wote(r)** water.

It also appears as **w** in words of Norse origin: **weeve(r)** to waver, **winde** window, **wik** quick, alive, **wip** wing, **wont** want.

In words of French origin we have **w** in some words and **v** in others, just as in the lit. language: **warend** to warrant, **weedž** wage, **weet** to wait, **walep** to beat, flog, **vari** very, **viel** veal, **vois** voice, **voiðe(r)** a large clothes' basket.

It has disappeared in the combination **wr**: **rait** to write, **rer** wrong. Examples for **wl-** are wanting.

It has also generally remained in the OE. combinations **hw**, **dw**, **pw**, **tw**, **sw**, as **wot** what, **wil** wheel, **dwinl** to dwindle, **dwāf** dwarf, **witl** (ME. **pwitel**) large carving knife, **wer** (OE. **pwang**) thong, **wak** to beat, flog, **twais** twice, **twot** pudendum fem., **swiet** to sweat, **sweep** the handle of a machine.

kw mostly occurs in French words: **kweet** *quart*, **kwari** *quarry*, **kwaleti** *quality*.

Initial **w** has disappeared in the weak forms of **wil** *will*, **wod** *would*, as **al gue** *I will go*, **id diut**, if **e kud** *he would do it*, if *he could*.

w has also disappeared in: **kil** *to kill*, **kud** *cud*, **sued** *sword*, **sitš** *such*, **sump** *a puddle or dirty pool of water*. **tū** *two*, **ue** *who*.

b. Medially.

Medial **w** + final vowel have become **e** after consonants: **swole** (OE. *swalwe*) *swallow*, **spare** (OE. *spearwa*) *sparrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **wide** (OE. *widwe*) *widow*, *widower*.

aw > **oe**: **tloe** (OE. *clawu*) *claw*, § 63.

āw > **oe**: **bloe** *to blow*, **noe** *to know*, **sloe** *slow*, **snoe** *snow*, § 123.

eow, **ew** > **eu**: **eu** (OE. *eowu*) *ewe*, **streu** (OE. *strewian*) *to strew*, § 85.

ēaw > **eu**: **deu** (OE. *dēaw*) *dew*, **feu** *few*, **eu** (OE. *hēawan*) *to hew*, § 180.

ēow > **iu**, **eu**: **triu** *true*, **riu** *to rue*, **briu** *to brew* **eu** *yew*, **seu** *to sew*, § 190.

iw > **iu**: **spiu** *to spew*, § 159.

ōw > **ou**: **dlou** *to glow*, **grou** *to grow*, **flou** *to flow*, § 166.

§ 251. **w** has disappeared in words compounded with *ward*: **bakedz** *backwards*, **fored** *forward*, **oeked** *awkward*, **tādz** *towards*, § 243; as also in those compounded with *worth*: **oepep** *halfpenny worth*, **penep** *pennyworth*, **siks-penep** *sixpenny worth*, etc.

It has also disappeared in: **midif** *midwife*, **oles** *always*, **sumet** (*et* may here however be the rel. pr.) *something*, *anything*, **anse(r)** *answer*, **grunsil** *groundsel*.

j.

§ 252. OE. initial **j**, mostly written **g**, has had the same development as in lit. Engl.: **jī**, **jē** *ye, you*, **jie(r)** *year*, **jon** *yon*, **juek** *yoke*, **jun** *young*.

§ 253. French **ü**, which has become **juw** in lit. Engl., appears in the W. dial. as a falling diphthong initially, medially, and finally: **ius** *use*, **iuneti** *unity*, **flute(r)** *future*, **viu** *view*, § 237.

The Liquids.

l.

§ 254. **l** has generally remained unchanged: **lap** *to wrap up*, **lat** *late*, **lig** *to lie down*, **loin** *lane*, **lium** *loom*.

boeld (ME. **ballad**) *bald*, **molt** *malt*, **fild** *field*, **mild** *mild*, **wild** *wild*, **bīld** *to build*, **fīk** *fitch of bacon*, **jole** *yellow*, **tſelte(r)** *to clot, coagulate (of blood)*, **twilt** *quilt*, **nozl** *to beat, thrash*, **blob** *bubble*, **galesez** *braces*.

džoul *to knock, strike*, **kāl** *to frown*, **foel** *to fall*, **koil** *coal*, **teel** *tale*, **swiel** *to gutter (of a candle)*.

§ 255. **al** has become **oe** in the combinations **lf**, OE. **lh**, **lk**, **lm**, **ll**, **lv**. For examples see §§ 62, 198. To these add: **omest** *almost*, **oeminak** *almanac*, **oemend** *almond*.

al has become **ou** before a following **d**. For examples see §§ 64, 199.

ol has become **ou** before a following consonant. For examples see §§ 103, 220.

§ 256. **l** has also disappeared before a following consonant in: **witſ** (OE. **hwelc**) *which*, **sitſ** (OE. **swelc**) *such*, **būk** *bulk*, **stūp** (ME. **stolpe**) *a post*.

It has also disappeared in: **wod**, **wed**, **-d** (§ 397) *would*,

sud, **sed**, **st** (§ 391) *should*, **sānt** *shall not*, **s** (§ 391) *shall*, **wite** ? (§ 397) *wilt thou?* **wient** *will not*.

In **fout** (ME. *faute*, Fr. *faute*) *fault*, **māt** (cp. Lat. *mūtāre*) *to moult*, there probably never was an **l** in the dialect forms.

§ 257. Consonantal **l**, when it came to stand finally, has become vocalic after consonants: **adl** *to earn*, **kitl** *to tickle*, **nibl** *to nibble*, **ridl** *sieve*, **satl** *to settle*. For further examples see § 247 *b*.

r.

§ 258. **r**, which is a gently (not strongly as in Scotch) trilled sound, has only remained intact before a following vowel:

raiv *to tear*, **reit** *right*, **ram** *to thrust*, **press**, **rīzd** *rancid* (*of bacon*), **brīp** *to bring*, **brek** *to break*, **beri** *to bury*, **fere** *furrow*, **sore** *sorrow*, **sare** *to serve*, **vari** *very*.

r has probably been lost in **aim** (OE. *hrīm* ?) *hoarfrost*.

§ 259. Before a following consonant it has entirely disappeared: **bān** (§ 61) *child*, **bied** (§ 68) *beard*, **wāk** (§ 74) *work*, **bēk** (§ 90) *birch*, **boen** (§ 104, 1) *born*, **bued** (§ 104, 2) *board*, **dēst** (§ 113, 1) *durst*, **bōp** (§ 120, 1) *birth*, **aīen** (§ 157) *iron*, **dālin** (§ 189) *darling*, **kweet** (§ 203) *quart*, **sāvnt** (§ 207) *servant*, **oēðe(r)** (§ 223) *order*, **kēn** (§ 228) *currant*, **faðe(r)** *father*, pl. **faðez**, **swie(r)** *to swear*, but **i swiez** *he swears*.

NOTE.—The above list contains one example only of the various vowels which have been influenced through the absorption of the **r**; for full lists of examples, see the paragraphs enclosed in parentheses.

§ 260. **r**, which has come to stand finally in the modern dialect, is still slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when

the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. *fear*, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. *far*. We thus make a distinction between *pee pay*, and *pee(r) pair*, *kā cow*, and *kāe(r) to cower*.

r disappears, of course, altogether in the sentence when the next word begins with a consonant: *aje bān ? are you going ? wi we leekin we were playing*.

Examples of final *r* are: *wāe(r) worse*, *dlue(r) to stare hard*, *smue(r) to smother*, *bie(r) to bear*, *pie(r) pear*.

§ 261. In addition to the examples in which *r* has undergone metathesis in the lit. language as, *bēd bird*, *bēn to burn*, *brīt bright*, *frīt fright*, *oes horse*, *pēd third*, we have *brust to burst*, *gēn to grin*, *gēs* (also OE. *gærs*) *grass*, *gēsl gristle*, *gēt great*, *kēsmes Christmas*, *kēsn to christen*.

§ 262. *r* has disappeared in *pim-ruez primrose*.

The Nasals.

m.

§ 263. *m* has generally remained unchanged: *muml to mumble*, *muin moon*, *mistl cow-house*, *mizl to drizzle (of rain)*, *mun must*, *mūd crowded, crammed*.

gami lame, *kākume(r) cucumber*, *niml nimble*, *treml to tremble*, *tšeeme(r) chamber*, *tuml to tumble*, *uml humble*.

brim to put the boar to the sow, *gam to gamble*, *krum crumb*, *rām room*, *sam up to pick up*.

§ 264. *m* has become vocalic after consonants: *bodm bottom*, *fadm fathom*, *film film*, *kindm kingdom*. *m* is also vocalic in *em (=m) them*.

n.

§ 265. Initial **n** has remained unchanged: **nate(r)** to *gnaw, nibble*, **nati** *neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people)*, **navi** *canal*, **nīt** *night*, **nie(r)** *kidney*, **noilz** (pl.) *the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine*.

§ 266. When **n** has remained medial in the W. dial., it has generally undergone no change: **dwinl** to *dwindle*, **kanl** *candle*, **sind** to *rinse, wash out*, **spinl** *spindle*, **pune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 267. Medial **n** has disappeared before **s** in unaccented syllables without compensation lengthening: **estied** *instead*, **Robisn** *Robinson*, **Adkisn** *Atkinson*.

§ 268. **n** has remained when it has come to stand finally after vowels or was already final in OE.: **ain** (ME. **hīne**) *hind*, **bin** (OE. **binnan**) *within*, **bleen** *blain, boil*, **gruin** *a pig's snout*, **don** to *put on one's clothes*, **len** (OE. **lānan**) to *lend*, **nuin** *noon*, **olin** *holly*, **speen** (OE. **spanan**) to *wean*.

§ 269. **n** has become vocalic after dentals and sibilants: **eenšn** *ancient*, **fešn** *fashion*, **fezn** *pheasant*, **frozn** *frozen*, **miln** (OE. **myln**) *mill*, **ratn** (O. Fr. **raton**) *rat*, **seldn** (OE. **seldon**) *seldom*. For other examples see § 247 b.

§ 270. **n** has become vocalic **m** after labials by assimilation:

apm (lit. *happen*) *perhaps*, **flpms** *fivepence*, **prepms** *three pence*, etc., **opm** *open*, **wiepm** *weapon*. For further examples see § 247 b.

evm *even*, **imin** *evening*, **sevm** *seven*, **uvm** *oven*, **wovm** *woven*.

§ 271. **n** has become vocalic **ɹ** after gutturals:
beegn *bargain*, **ugn** *hip*, **wegn** *wagon*.

brokn *broken*, **buekn** (ME. **bolkin**) *to retch, belch*, **kn** (weak form of **kan** *can*, **akn** *diut I can do it*), **spokn** *spoken*, **stākkn** *to stiffen*, **wokn** *to waken*.

§ 272. **n** generally disappears in **ə** *on*, **i** *in*. It has also disappeared in **oepəp** *halfpenny worth*. It has also disappeared by assimilation in **amet** *am not*.

n.

§ 273. The guttural **n**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the gutturals **g** and **c**.

It has generally remained in accented syllables in the W. dialect: **bin** (O. Icel. **bingr** *heap*) *bin*, **brin** *to bring*, **drink** *to drink*, **in** (ME. **hengen**) *to hang*, **lin** (O. Icel. **lyng**) *heather*, **tenz** *tongs*, **pin** *thing*, **pink** *to think*, **wen** *thong*.

finə(r) *finger*, never **finge(r)** as in lit. Engl., **inliš** *English*, **minl** *to mingle*, **unə(r)** *hunger*, **sirl** *single*.

NOTE.—**kindm** (OE. **cynedōm**) but lit. Engl. *kingdom*, through association with *king*.

§ 274. **n** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **kn** in the pp. of verbs ending in **nk**: **drukn** *drunk*, *drunken*, **sukn** *sunk*, **slukn** *slunk*, **šrukkn** *shrunk*. But see § 368.

§ 275. **n** has become **n** before the following dental in: **lenp** *length*, **strenp** *strength*.

§ 276. **n** has regularly become **n** in unaccented syllables: **fādin** *farthing*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **imin** *evening*, **iezinz** *the eaves of a building*, **midin** (ME. **midding**) *dunghill*, **runin** *running*, and similarly in all present participles.

§ 277. Palatal **n**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the palatal forms of **g** and **c**.

In the W. dial. it has become dental **n** as in lit. Engl.: **drenš** (OE. *drencan*) to *drench*, **sinž** (OE. *sengan*) to *singe*.

'The Labials.

p.

§ 278. **p** has remained in all positions:

pei *pea*, **pimruēz** *primrose*, **piek** *perch*, **pāk** a kind of *blain*, **poēm** *palm*, **poez** (O. Fr. *poulser*) to *kick*, **poutri** *poultry*, **prog** to *collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November*, **preet** to *prate, babble*, **put** to *put*.

lopsta(r) (OE. *loppestre*) *lobster*, **speed** *spade*, **speen** to *wean*.

dolep *lump of dirt*, **draip** to *drip*, **elp** to *help*, **filep** to *beat, flog*, **kep** to *catch (a ball)*, **kraps** the renderings of *lard*, **lop** *flea*, **noep** (ME. *nolpen*) to *hit on the head*.

§ 279. Assimilation has taken place as in lit. Engl. in **emti** (ME. *empti*, but OE. *āmet(t)ig*) *empty*, **kubed** *cupboard*.

b.

§ 280. The voiced explosive **b** has generally remained in the W. dialect:

bān *child*, **bef** (ME. *beffin*) to *cough*, **bek** *beck*, **ber** (O. Icel. *banga* to *hammer*), to *throw, hit violently*, **bid** to *invite to a funeral*, **boged** *ghost*, **brig** *bridge*, **bun** *bound*.

bleb *blister*, **bluðe(r)** to *weep*, generally used in the phrase **te bluðe(r) en rue(r)** lit. to *blubber and roar*, **gab** (cp. O. N. *gabba*) *impudence*, **kubed** *cupboard*, **neb** *beak*, **nub** to *nudge*, **nuebdi** *nobody*, **web** *web*.

§ 281. **b** has disappeared after **m**: **kuem** *comb*, **lam** *lamb*, **tlim** to *climb*, **wuem** *womb*. Also in **sumdi** *somebody*.

§ 282. **b** never occurs between **m—l** or **m—r**, as in lit. Engl.: **oseml** to *assemble*, **fuml** to *fumble*, **muml** to *mumble*, **niml** *nimble*, **raml** to *ramble*, **treml** to *tremble*, **tuml** to *tumble*, **þiml** *thimble*, **uml** *humble*.

kākumə(r) *cucumber*, **numə(r)** *number*, **slumə(r)** *slumber*, **tšeemə(r)** *chamber*.

f.

§ 283. OE. **f** was used to represent both the voiceless (= Mod. Engl. **f**) and the voiced (= Mod. Engl. **v**) spirant.

1. Initially it was voiceless and corresponds to Germanic **f**.

2. Medially it was voiced, except in the combinations **ff**, **fs**. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 192.

3. Finally it was probably voiceless in the historic period even when it corresponded to Germanic **ḡ**. But when OE. **f** came to stand medially through being followed by a case, or personal ending, etc., it was voiced, thus **wif** *wife*, gen. **wifes**, pret. sing. **geaf** *I, he gave*, pl. **gēafon**. In this case the W. dial., like lit. Engl., has sometimes generalized the one form, sometimes the other. We shall here treat the sounds in the above order.

1. **faðe(r)** *father*, **feu** *few*, **flee** to *frighten*, **flumeks** to *confound*, *cheat*, **foil** *foal*, **foud** *fold*, **fouk** *folk*, **fout** *fault*, **freem** to *make a start*, **fudl** to *confuse*, **fuzi** *soft*, *spongy*.

2. **eft** *haft*, **gift** *gift*, **rift** to *belch*, *eructate*, **sift** to *sift*, **weft** *weft*, **kuf** *cuff*.

delv to *delve*, **daiv** to *dive*, **draiv** to *drive*, **duv** *dove*, **evm** *heaven*, **ive(r)** *ever*, **kāv** to *carve*, **kuev** *cove*, **live(r)** *liver*, **neiv** (O. Icel. **knefi**) *fist*, **nive(r)** *never*, **raiv** (O. Icel. **rifa** to *break*) to *tear*, **siv** *sieve*, **stāv** to *starve*, **stuev** *stove*, **šeev** to *shave*, **šuv** to *shove*, **praiv** to *thrive*, **weiv** to *weave*.

ev, øv, e *have*, and **liv** *to live* are, of course, not directly developed from OE. **habban**, **libban** but from the forms without gemination, as **hafað** *he has*, **hæfde** *he had*, **liofað** *he lives*, **lifde** *he lived*.

It has disappeared as in lit. Engl. in such words as: **ez** *hast, has*, **elte(r)** (OE. **healfter**) *halter*, **enent** *opposite*, **ied** *head*, **kroel** *to crawl*, **oek** *hawk*, **leedi** *lady*, **loed** *lord*, **wimin** *women*, **wumen** *woman*.

It has also disappeared in: **ebūn** *above*, **imin** *evening*, **steim** (ME. **stefnen**, OE. **ge-stefnian** and **a-stemnian** *to give voice for, appoint*) *to bespeak a thing*, **šūl** *shovel*, **gīn** *given*, **oue(r)** beside **ove(r)** *over*, **nie(r)** beside **nive(r)** *never*, and generally also in the present **gi**, pret. **ga** and **e**, **e** *have*, when the next word begins with a consonant.

The voiced spirant has become **b** in **rebit** *rivet*, if the dial. word is etymologically the same as the lit. Engl. word.

3. **delf** *stone quarry*, **kaf** *chaff*, **oef** *half*, **ruif** *roof*, **tōf** *turf*, **þif** *thief*, **uif** *hoof*, **waif** *wife*.

aiv *hive*, **faiv** *five*, **greov** *grave*, **twelv** *twelve*.

f has disappeared in: **oepni** *halfpenny*, **e** *of*, **sel**, **sen** *self*.

§ 284. **tə** *to* appears as **tøv** when the next word begins with a vowel: **tøv e** *man to a man*.

The Dentals.

t.

§ 285. Initial **t** has remained: **taid** *feast-time*, **teem** *tame*, **temz** (ME. **temse**) *hop-sieve*, **teu** (OE. **tēawian**) *to work zealously*, **toe** *a marble of any kind*, **toidi** *small, little*, **trolep** *a dirty, untidy person*, **tul** (O. Icel. **til**) *to*.

§ 286. Medial **t** has mostly remained unchanged:

antm (OE. *antefn*) *anthem*, **getn** *got*, **nati** *neat*, *tidy*, *dexterous* (of old people), **ratn** *rat*, **fluste(r)** *cluster*.

It has become **d** in **bodm** *bottom*, **praid** *pride*. It has become **r** in **poreats** *potatoes*, has undergone metathesis in **witek** *wicket*, and disappeared before the **b** in **nobed** (lit. *not but*) *only*.

§ 287. **t** is dropped between **s** and a following **l** or **n** in :

busl *bustle*, **bruslz** *bristles*, **gēsl** *gristle*, **kasl** *castle*, **rasl** *to wrestle*, **prosl** *thrush*, **wisl** *whistle*, **dēsnt** *durst not*; but **misl** (O. Icel. *mjalta-sel* *shed for milking*) *cow-house*.

brusn (pp.) *burst*, **fasn** *to fasten*, **lisn** *to listen*, **oue-kesn** *overcast*, *gloomy* (of the sky), **brusn** (pp.) *thrust*.

ts > **ss** > **s** in **wisnde** *Whitsuntide*. *Whitsunday* is **wisnde** *sunde*.

§ 288. The **t** in French words which has become **tš** in lit. Engl. through the influence of the following **ü** has remained in the W. dialect :

fiete(r) *feature*, **fēnite(r)** *furniture*, **flute(r)** *future*, **foetn** *fortune*, **kriete(r)** *creature*, **moiste(r)** *moisture*, **neete(r)** *nature*, **natrel** *natural*, **paste(r)** *pasture*, **pikte(r)** *picture*, **vente(r)** *to venture*.

§ 289. When **t** came to stand finally in the W. dial., or was final already in OE., it has generally remained :

fiſt (OE. *fifta*) *fifth*, **sikst** *sixth*, **toist** *toast*, **twelft** *twelfth*.

bāt *without*, **feit** *to fight*, **gēt** *great*, **goit** (ME. *gote*) *water channel*, **mīt** *to meet*, **out holt**, **slāt** *to bedabble*, **suit** *soot*.

bit *bit*, **fat** *fat*, **it** *it*, **kot** *staples of wool tightly entangled together*, **lat** (OE. *lætt*) *lath*, **lat** *late*, **mat** *mat*, **net** *net*, **wet** *wet*.

§ 290. The **t** in all verbal forms ending in **t** preceded by a short vowel, appears as **r** when the next word begins with a vowel. We regularly say : **amīt** *im ivri deē* *I meet*

him every day; but *amer im ivri dee I met him every day*. Similarly with *get me wun get me one*, *ger up get up*, *gar got*, *ir to hit*, *ler to let*, *pur to put*, *sar sat*, *ser to set*, *sir to sit*, *šur to shut*, etc. Also in all the present participles, as *gerin getting*.

NOTE.—This phenomenon is widely spread in Mod. English dialects. See EEP_r. vol. v. p. 420.

The same is also the case with the pronoun *wot what*: *wotste dun? what hast thou done?* but *wor iz it? what is it?*

§ 291. *t* has become *d* in: *abed yes but*, *bəd but*, *prād proud*, *buzəd* (O. Fr. *busart*), *butterfly*, *Adkisen Atkinson*, *warend to warrant*.

§ 292. It has been dropped in *kēn currant*, *sādžn sergeant*, *džais* (O. Fr. *giste*) *joist*. The older generation also say *omes almost*, *āvis harvest*, *bies* (lit. *beast*) *cow*, *cows*.

§ 293. A *t* is never pronounced in *eenšn* (Fr. *ancien*) *ancient*, *fezn* (O. Fr. *faisan*) *pheasant*, *tairen tyrant*.

§ 294. *t* is excrescent in *vāment vermin*.

d.

§ 295. Initial *d* has remained: *daiv to dive*, *deu dew*, *dī to die*, *died dead*, *dof to undress*, *don to dress*, *dreet to drawl*.

§ 296. Medial *d* has also generally remained unchanged:

fidl fiddle, *inde(r) to hinder*, *midin* (ME. *midding*, Dan. *mögdyng*) *dunghill*, *midl middle*, *nīdl needle*, *ridn riden*, *wide widow*, *sadl saddle*, *redi ready*.

§ 297. Intervocalic *d* followed by *r* in the next syllable

has become *ð*: **bleðe(r)** *bladder*, **bluðe(r)** *to cry, weep*, **diðe(r)** (ME. *diderin*) *to shiver*, **faðe(r)** *father*, **foðe(r)** *fodder*, **geðe(r)** *to gather*, **te-geðe(r)** *together*, **iðe(r)** *hither*, **konsiðe(r)** *to consider*, **laðe(r)** *ladder*, **moiðe(r)** *to ponder, be anxious about a thing*, **muðe(r)** *mother*, **pāðe(r)** *powder*, **šuðe(r)** *to shudder*, **tluðe(r)** *to get closely together*, **uðe(r)** *udder*, **voiðe(r)** (O. Fr. *volder* *to void*) *a large clothes' basket*, **weðe(r)** *weather*.

NOTE.—The words *thither* and *whither* are not used in the dialect.

The law also holds good when an *l* or *r* has disappeared before the *d*: **soðe(r)** *solder*, **mēðe(r)** *murder*, **oeðe(r)** *to order*.

NOTE.—The *ð* in **mēðe(r)** is probably not the *p* in OE. *myrpran*, but *rp* became *rd* (§ 306, 2) and then *ð* by the above law.

§ 298. *d* never occurs between *n*—*l*, *n*—*r*, as in lit. English:

anl *handle*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **kanl** *candle*, **kinlin** *fire-wood*, **spinl** *spindle*.

gane(r) *gander*, **pune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 299. *d* has disappeared in **ansem** *handsome*, **anfl** *handful*, **grunsil** *groundsel*, **gran-faðe(r)**, **gram-faðe(r)** *grandfather*, **lanloed** *landlord*, **unded** *hundred*, but **undet** (by assimilation of *dt*) *hundredth*.

§ 300. OE. final *d* and the medial *d* which has come to stand finally in the W. dial. have generally remained: **bid** *to invite to a funeral*, **find** *to find*, **grund** *ground*, **od** *to hold*, **oud** *old*, **pund** *pound*, **roid** *a clearing (of a wood)*, **sind** *to rinse, wash out*, **wund** *a wound*, **blier-īd** *blear-eyed*.

§ 301. *d* has disappeared after *n* in: **bran** (OE. *brand*) *niu* *quite new*, **en** *and*, **pāzn** *thousand*, **uzbn** *husband*.

and also in the pret. and pp. of the verbs **bind** to *bind*, **find** to *find*, **wind** to *wind*, thus: **ban**, **bun**; **fan**, **fun**; **wan**, **wun**.

d has also been dropped in **skafl** *scaffold*, **skaflin** *scaffolding*.

§ 302. Final **ndz** has become **nz**: **anz** *hands*, **frenz** *friends*, **senz** *sends*, **grunz** (lit. *grounds*) *sediment*. **pāzn** and **uzbn** may accordingly be new formations from the plural forms.

§ 303. A **d** is never pronounced in **ain** (ME. **hīne**) *hind*, **bān** (O. Icel. **būenn**) *going*, as *wie tē bān?* *where art thou going?*, **len** (OE. **lānan**) *to lend*.

§ 304. **d** is excrescent in **arēnd** (ME. **aranie**, O. Fr. **araigne**) *spider*, **drānd** *to drown*.

§ 305. **d** has become **t** in **wāte** (lit. *work-day*), *week-day*, **wēsit** *worsted*, **st** the weak form of **sud** *should*. In **bē-int** *behind*, the **t** is probably due to the **t** in **frunt** *front*; for similar examples see Paul-Braune's *Beiträge*, xiii. p. 590. In the phrase **iust tē wod** or **wēd** *to be wont* or *willing*, the **t** is due to assimilation with **tē**: **ða iust tē wēd diu ē bit ē wāk** *thou wast formerly wont to do a bit of work*.

p.

§ 306. OE. **p**, also written **ƿ**, was a voiceless spirant like the **th** in lit. Engl. *thin*, initially, finally as also medially except probably between voiced sounds. Between voiced sounds it was probably voiced like the **th** in lit. Engl. *breathe*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 201.

We shall here adopt the following order: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound or its further development has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When it has become final in

the W. dialect. In this case two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced sound. Cp. § 283, 3.

Fifty years ago *f* for *p* and *v* for *ð* were quite general throughout the Township of Idle, but they have now practically disappeared except as an individualism. When I was a boy *p* and *ð* were regularly used among the younger Windhill people, but *f* and *v* were still generally used in Thackley and Idle, which are only about a mile distant from W. I well remember how we used to twit the Thackley and Idle people about their pronunciation of these sounds: *faklɐ* *Thackley*, *fɪnk* *think*, *fɛd* *third*, *leev* *barn*, *smivi* *smithy*, etc.

1. *p* has remained voiceless except in pronouns and the adverbs derived from them:

pak *thatch*, *pink* *to think*, *poil* *to give ungrudgingly*, *praiv* *to thrive*, *priɛp* (OE. *prēapian* *to rebuke*) *to contradict*, *dispute*.

In the pronouns and the adverbs derived from them there originally existed double forms: the stressed forms with *p* and the unstressed forms with *ð*. The W. dial., like lit. Engl., has generalised the latter, which are now used both as the stressed and unstressed forms. See the Chapter on the pronouns:

ðā *thou*, *ði* *thy*, *ðat* (only as demonstrative, the rel. pr. and cj. is *et* which is of Norse origin) *that*, *ðem* (mostly as demonstrative, the pers. pr. is *ɛm*) *those*, *ðis* *this*, etc.; *ðie(r)* *there*, *ðen* *then*, etc.

The def. art. is generally *t* and is attached to the following word, thus *tman* *the man*, *toudn* *the old one*, *tkoilz* *the coals*. We make a clear distinction between *teɛbl* *table* and *t'teɛbl* *the table*, *eit* *eight* and *eit'* *eighth*, the former is the ordinary Engl. *t* and the latter is a suspended *t*. *ð* has

become **t** in the nom. of the second pers. sing. of the pers. pronoun when used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences (§ 350): **es-tē?** *hast thou?* **sal-tē?** *shalt thou?* **wi-te?** *wilt thou?* **kantē diut?** *canst thou do it?* **pa kn gue wen tet redi** *thou canst go when thou art ready.*

p has disappeared before **w** in: **wak** *to beat severely*, see Skeat, Et. Dict., **witl** (ME. **pwitel**) *large carving knife*, **wen** (OE. **pwang**) *thong*.

Occasionally the **p** is omitted in the pres. tense of **pink**, as a **ink** *I think*.

2. Between vowels we have **ð**: **feðe(r)** *feather*, **laðe(r)** *foam, froth*, **leðe(r)** *leather*, **reeðe(r)** *rather*, **smiði** *smithy*, **weðe(r)** (OE. **weðer**) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*.

It has become **d** medially after **r** in: **bēdn** *burden*, **fādin** *farthing*, **æfued** *to afford*.

It has also become **d** in: **fadm** *fathom*, **snodn** *to make smooth*, **snod** (O. Icel. **snoðenn** *smooth (of hair)*, *bald*) *smooth, even*.

ð has disappeared in **moek** (O. Icel. **maðkr**) *maggot*, and **besk** (O. Icel. **baðask**) *to bask*.

3. **baþ** *bath*, **dieþ** *death*, **froþ** *froth*, **gēþ** *girth*, **ielp** *health*, **paþ** *path*, **smiþ** *smith*, **swāþ** (O. Icel. **swörðr**) *the skin of bacon*, **wēþ** *worth*.

brieð *to breathe*, **buið** *booth*, **leeð** (O. Icel. **hlaða**) *barn*, **saið** *scythe*, **smuið** *smooth*.

§ 307. It has disappeared before the **s**, **z** in **muns** *months*, **tluez** *clothes*. And also in **wi** *with*.

§ 308. The **d** in **beed** *to bathe* has probably been influenced by **weed** *to wade*.

§ 309. The ordinal numerals, except **seknd** *second*, **pēd** *third*, all end in **t**. Regular forms are **fēst** (OE. **fyresta**),

first, fift (OE. *fīfta*) *fifth, sikst* (OE. *siexta*) *sixth, twelft* (OE. *twelfta*) *twelfth*, after the analogy of which have been formed *fouet* (OE. *fēowerða*) *fourth, naint ninth, tent tenth*, etc.

Sibilants.

S.

§ 310. Initially and finally as also medially (except between voiced sounds) OE. *s* was a voiceless spirant like the *s* in Mod. English *sin*. Medially between voiced sounds it was possibly voiced like the *s* in Mod. English *rise*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 204.

The development of *s* in the W. dialect is parallel with that of *f* (§ 283) and *p* (§ 306), so that we shall here distinguish the three positions: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When the sound was already final in OE. or has become final in the W. dialect. Here two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced spirant. Cp. § 283.

1. Initial *s* has remained both before vowels and consonants: *sā a drain, sough, sāk to suck, sam up to pick up, seem lard, set to set, sī* (OE. *sēon* = OHG. *sīhan*) *to stretch, sin since, sind to rinse, wash out, slate(r) to spill, smuið smooth, snod smooth, even, snikit a small passage, speik to speak, spitek spigot, steim to bespeak, stedi steady, strie straw, swāp the skin of bacon, sweep the handle of a machine.*

s (?) has become *š* in *šū, še she*.

s has also remained before *ü* in French words, whereas in the lit. language it has become *š*: *siuge(r) sugar, siue(r) sure*.

2. Medially between voiced sounds we have **z**: **bīzm** *besom*, **biznəs** *business*, **buzəd** *butterfly*, **dlazn** *to glaze*, **fezn** *pheasant*, **frozn** *frozen*, **fuzi** *soft, spongy*, **mizl** *to drizzle (of rain)*, **rizd** *rancid (of bacon)*, **rizn** *risen*, **pāzn** *thousand*, **uzbn** *husband*, **wizn** *to wither*.

z has also remained before **ü** in French words, but has become **ž** in the lit. language: **meze(r)** *measure*, **pleze(r)** *pleasure*, **treze(r)** *treasure*.

The **ž** in **sižez** *scissors* is difficult to explain. It is just possible that it may have been influenced by **saiž** *scythe*, just as **mud** *might* (verb) has probably been influenced by **kud** *could*, **sud** *should*, and **be-int** *behind* by **frunt** *front*, and **beed** *to bathe* by **weed** *to wade*.

In combination with voiceless sounds **s** has been retained: **besk** *to bask*, **blosm** *blossom*, **fasn** *to fasten*, **kist** *a chest*, **kōsn** *to christen*, **musl** *muscle*, **rasl** *to wrestle*, **rust** (O.Icel. **röst**) *rest, repose*, **trāst** *to trust*, **prosl** (OE. **prostle**) *thrush*.

3. **ās** *house*, **dlas** *glass*, **džais** (O.Fr. **giste**) *joist*, **gīs** *geese*, **kōs** *to curse*, **kus** *kiss*, **lās** (pl. **lais**) *louse*, **mās** (pl. **mais**) *mouse*, **muns** *months*, **oes** *horse*, **ues(t)** *hoarse*, **žis** *this*.

anz *hands*, **bleez** *blaze*, **duz** *dost, does*, but **dus** *te?* *dost thou?* **greez** *to graze*, **iuz** *to use*, **loiz** (OE. **losian**) *to lose*, **nuez** *nose*, **raiz** *to rise*, **ruez** *rose*, **temz** (ME. **temse**) *hop-sieve*, **tluez** *clothes*.

Final **z** is very common in originally unstressed forms, as **iz**, **z** *is*, **žaz** *thou hast*, **žz** *he has, he is*, **ez**, **uz** *us*, never **us** even as stressed form, **ez** *as*.

§ 311. **s** has disappeared in: **pei** (ME. **pese**) *pea*, **ridl** (ME. **redels**) *riddle*, **šimi** *chemise*, **tšeri** (O.Fr. **cerise**) *cherry*.

The Gutturals.

C.

§ 312. Germanic **k**, generally written **c** in OE., remained a guttural initially before the guttural vowels **a**, **ā**, **o**, **ō**, **u**, **ū** and their mutations **e**, **æ**, **e**, **ē** (**ǣ**), **y**, **ȳ**, but became a palatal before the palatal vowels **æ**, **ǣ** (= OHG. **ā**), **e** (= Germanic **e**) **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ī** and their mutations **e**, **ie** (= i-umlaut of **ea**, **eo**), **ie** (i-umlaut of **ēa**, **ēo**).

Medial **c** and **cc** remained a guttural before a following **a**, **o**, **u**, but became palatal when an **i** or **j** originally followed, as **sēc(e)an** = Goth. **sōkjan** *to seek*, **pece(e)an** from oldēr ***pakjan** *to cover*, **bryce** from older ***brukiz** *breach*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 206-7.

But already at an early period the palatals became gutturals again in many cases in the Anglian dialects, e.g. **sēcān** *to seek*, **þencān** *to think*, **cāld** *cold*. See Sweet, HES. § 535, Kluge, Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, i. pp. 836-41.

1. Initial **c** before consonants.

c has disappeared before **n**: **neid** *to knead*, **naif** *knife*, **nī** *knee*.

It has remained before **r**: **krap**s *the renderings of lard*, **kreev** *to crave*, **krinž** *to cringe*, **kriuk** *crook*, **kroe** *craw*.

It has become **t** before **l**: **tlād** *cloud*, **tlam** *to famish*, **tlāt** *clout*, **tleɡ** (Lowland Scot. **clag**) *to clog*, **tleŋk** *to flog*, **box on the ears**, **tlie(r)** *clear*, **tliet** *coltsfoot*, **tlieŋ** *clean*, **tlim** *to climb*, **tlip** *to cling*, **tlip** *to clip*, **tliau** *a ball of string or worsted*, **tliv** *to cleave*, **tlœ** *claw*, **tlœk** *to scratch with the fingers or claws*, **tlœk** *to cluck*, **tlomp** *to tread heavily*, **tlœk** *cloak*, **tlœp** *cloth*, **tlœvœ(r)** *clover*. **k** has disappeared in **nek-lap** *neckcloth*, *handkerchief*.

2. Initially before vowels.

kā cow, **kaf** chaff, **kaīnd** kind, **kait** kite, **kanl** candle, **kāt** cart, **kāv** to carve, **keek** bread of every kind, **kee(r)** care, **kei** key, **kek** hemlock, **kemp** (ME. *kempe* shaggy) small coarse white hairs in wool, **kep** to catch (a ball, etc.), **kest** (ME. *kesten*) to cast, **ketl** kettle, **kēget** kirkgate (but **tšētš** church), **kēnl** kernel, **kēs** to curse, **kōsmes** Christmas, **kīl** to cool, **kil** (OE. *cwellan*) to kill, **kiln** kiln, **e-kin** akin, **kīn** keen, **kindm** (OE. *cynedōm*) kingdom, **kin-kof** (cp. ME. *kinken* to pant, gasp), whooping cough, **kīp** to keep, **kist** a chest, box, **kit** (ME. *kitte*, cp. Mid. Du. *kitte*) a pail, **kitl** to tickle, **kitl** to bring forth kittens, **kitšn** kitchen, **koef** calf, **koel** to call, **kal** to gossip, **koen** corn, **koit** coat, **koud** cold, **kouk** (see NED. sub *colk*) coke, **kout** colt, **kubed** cupboard, **kud** (OE. *cwidu*) cud, **kuem** comb, **kūk** cook, **kum** to come.

tšaid to chide, **tšap** chap, **tšavl** to nibble at, gnaw, chew, **tšeu** to chew, **tšētš** church, **tšiep** cheap, **tšīk** cheek, **tšīkin** chicken, **tšilde(r)** children, **tšin** chin, **tšerep** to chirp, **tšīz** cheese, **tšiuz** to choose, **tšoek** chalk, **tšoul** (ME. *chavel*, O. Low Germ. *kafal*) lit. jaw, only used in the phrase **tšīk on tšoul** said of two people walking closely together, **tšuek** to choke, **tšuf** proud, haughty.

3. Initial *sc*.

skab scab, **skaftin** shafting, **skelp** (ME. *skelpen*) to beat, flog, **skep** (O. Icel. *skeppa*) a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, **skeelz** scales, **skōf** scurf, **skai** sky, **skift** to shift, remove, **skil** skill, **skin** skin, **skoup** scoop, **skuft** the nape of the neck, **skuil** school, **skul** skull of the head, **skute(r)** to spill, **skraml** to scramble, **skreep** to scrape, **skrat** (ME. *scrattin*) to scratch, **skriem** to scream, **skrīk** (O. Low Germ. *scrīcōn*) to shriek.

šak to shake, **šait** cacare, **šaiu** (ME. *schīve*, M. Low Germ. *schīve*) a slice, **šakl** shackle, **šap** shape, **šel** shell,

šelf shelf, **š**eed shade, **š**eam shame, **š**ee(r) share, **š**ie(r) to shear, **š**il (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*) to shell peas, **šin** shin, **š**ip ship, **šiuk** shook, **š**op shop, **š**ot shot, **š**ut shut, **šuðe(r)** to shudder, **š**uv to shove, **š**renk shrank, **š**rimp shrimp, **š**rink to shrink.

Initial *sc* has become *s* in: **sal**, **sl**, **s** shall, **sud**, **sed**, **st** should.

4. When medial *c* has not become final in the W. dialect.

esked (cp. ME. *aske* lizard) newt, **fikl** fickle, **kokl** cockle, **miks** (by metathesis from OE. *miscian*) to mix, **sikl** sickle, **twinkl** to twinkle.

flike(r) to flicker, **neekt** naked, **snikit** a small passage, **wokn** to waken.

kitšn kitchen.

meed made, **musl** mussel, **teen** taken, **feseen** forsaken.

5. When *c* or its further development is final in the W. dialect.

bek beck, **beek** to bake, **brek** to break, **briuk** brook, **daik** ditch, **dreek** drake, **fleek** flake (of snow), **bried-fleik** (O. Icel. *fleki* hurdle) a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried, **flik** flitch of bacon, **flok** flock, **ik** (cp. Low Germ. *hicken*) to hitch, **iuk** hook, **kok** cock, **lavrek** lark, **lek** to leak, **leek** to play, **lik** to lick, **liuk** to look, **lok** lock, **mak** to make, **muk** muck, **nek** neck, **niuk** nook, **nok** to knock, **pak** bundle, **pluk** pluck, **prik** to prick, **reek** rake, **reik** to reach, **rik** smoke, **sāk** to suck, **sek** sack, **seek** sake, **slek** small coal, **slek** to extinguish a fire with water, **slumek** a dirty, untidy person, **sneek** snake, **snek** (ME. *snekke*) latch of a door, **spek** speck, **speik** to speak, **steek** stake, **suek** to soak, **tak** to take, **tik** tick, **tiuk** took, **tlik** (OE. *clyccan*) to clutch, seize, catch hold, **pak** thatch, **pik** thick, **weik** (ME. *weke*) the wick of a lamp or candle, **wāk** (noun) work, **wēk** to work, **wik** (O. Icel. *vik* (noun) stirring, moving) quick, alive.

boek *balk, beam*, **toek** *to talk*, **woek** *to walk*.

benk *bench*, **drink** *to drink*, **enk** *hank*, **spenk** *to hit*, **þink** *to think*.

bāk *bark*, **bēk** *birch*, **foek** *fork*, **māk** *mark*, **moek** *maggot*, **stāk** (OE. *stearc strong, severe*) *very, quite*, **wāk** (OE. *wærc*, O. Icel. *verkr*) *ache, pain*.

Palatal *nc* has become *nš*: **drenš** (OE. *drencean*) *to drench*.

bitš *bitch*, **bleitš** *to bleach*, **breitš** *breach*, **britš** *breech*, **eťš** *to hatch*, **fotš** *to fetch*, **krutš** *crutch*, **latš** *latch*. **leitš** *leech*, **meitš** *to measure*, **mitš** *much*, **notš** *a run at the game of cricket*, **pitš** *pitch*, **sitš** *such*, **speitš** *speech*, **stitš** *stitch*, **stretš** *to stretch*, **swetš** (OE. *swæcc a taste*) *a sample of cloth*, **tletš** (cp. O. Icel. *klekja to hatch*) *a brood of chickens*, **teitš** *to teach*, **witš** *which*, **wotš** *to watch*.

6. Final *sc*.

ask (ME. *harsk*, cp. Dan. *harsk*) *dry, rough, harsh*, **besk** *to bask*, **busk** *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*.

eš *ash-tree*, **fiš** *fish*, **fleš** *flesh*, **freš** *fresh*, **peš** (ME. *paschen*, cp. Swed. *paska*) *to knock about, smash, dash*, **reš** *rash*, **weš** *to wash*, **wiš** *to wish*.

sc has become *s* in **as** (OE. *æsce*) *ash*, **as-midin** *ash-pit*, **as** *beside aks* (OE. *āscian, ācsian*) *to ask*, **mens** (OE. *men-nisc dignity, honour*) *neatness, tidiness*.

§ 313. **k** has disappeared through assimilation in **kēget** *kirkgate*, **kin-kof** *whooping cough*, beside **kirk** (ME. *kinken to pant, gasp*) *to cough (of whooping cough)*, **wāte** (lit. *work day*, *kd > kt > tt > t*) *week day*. **pks > ps** in the phrase **pins te?** *thinkest thou?* as **ednt'e out te** (e) **dunt**, **pins te?** (lit. *hadst not thou ought to have done it, thinkest thou?*) *don't you think you ought to have done it?* Many people pronounce it as if it were **pin ste?**

§ 314. The relation, if any, of **bleg**, plural **blegz**, to *blackberry* is difficult to explain. It may be that **blakberi** became **blagberi** by assimilation, and that then **beri** was dropped. **blag** would regularly become **bleg** in the W. dial., see § 59.

g.

§ 315. OE. initial **g** was a voiced spirant before both vowels and consonants. Before guttural vowels and their mutations (cp. § 312) it was a guttural spirant, as also before **æ** (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 212), but before the palatal vowels **e** (= Germanic **e**), **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ie** it was a palatal spirant. At a later period the guttural spirant became an explosive before consonants, guttural vowels, and **ȳ** (= **i**-umlaut of **ū**), **ē** (= **i**-umlaut of **ō**); but the palatal spirant remained. On forms like Mod. Engl. **give**, **get**, **begin**, etc., see Sweet's New English Grammar §§ 817-8, and Kluge in Paul's Grundriss I. pp. 843-4.

Medially between vowels it was a voiced spirant. After **n** (= **ɲ**) it was an explosive. And when geminated (written **cg**) it was also a voiced guttural or palatal explosive according as it was originally followed by a guttural or palatal vowel.

During the OE. period final **g** became **h** after long guttural vowels and **r**, **l**, Sievers § 214.

1. Initial **g** before consonants.

It has disappeared before **n**: **neeg** to *gnaw*, **nat** *gnat*.

It has remained before **r**: **gēsl** *gristle*, **gree** *grey*, **grīn** *green*, **grund** *ground*.

Before **l** it has become **d**: **dlad** *glad*, **dlāmi** *sad*, *down-cast*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlium** *gloom*, **dlue(r)** (ME. **glōren**, Swed. **glōra**) *to stare*, **dlumpi** *sulky*, *morose*.

2. Initially before vowels.

Initially before vowels it has had the same development as in lit. Engl. :

gab (cp. O. Icel. **gabba**) *impudence, cheek*, **ganə(r)** *gander*, **gavlek** (OE. **gafoluc** *spear*) *crowbar*, **geep** *to gape*, **geet** *gate*, **gest** *guest*, **get** *to get*, **gilt** (O. Icel. **gilta**) *a young female pig*, **be-gin** *to begin*, **giv**, **gi** *to give*, **goit** *a water channel, mill-stream*, **guet** *goat*, **goud** *gold*, **guid** *good*.

jād *yard*, **jān** *yarn*, **jel** *to yell*, **jelp** *to yelp*, **jēst** *yeast*, **jēstede** *yesterday*, **jild** *to yield*, **joen** *to yawn*, **jole** *yellow*, **juək** *yolk*.

3. When **g** or its further development has not become final in the W. dial.

æg has become **ēə**: **breen** *brain*, **eel** *hail*, **feen** *fain, gladly*, **fee(r)** *fair*, **meen** *main*, **neel** *nail*, **peel** *pail*, **sleen** *slain*, **sneel** *snail*, **teel** *tail*, see § 65. But we have **səd** (OE. **sæde** beside **sægde**) *said*.

ag has become **oə**: **doen** *to dawn*.

āg has become **oə** in **oən** *own*.

eg has become **ee** and has thus fallen together with **ēə** from **æg**: **breed** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble, act like another person*, **geen** (O. Icel. **gegn**) *near, direct*, **geen** *gain*, **leed** *laid*, **leen** *lain*, **reel** *rail*, **reen** *rain*, **seel** *sail*. See § 84.

ig has become **ī**: **stīl**, **stī** *stile*, **tīl** *tile*, cp. also **stī** *ladder*. But we have **sail** from **sigelian** *to drain through a sieve*, **saið** from **sigpe** *scythe*. **ig** cannot have become **ī** at a very early period in the North, otherwise it would have become **ai** like old **ī**. Cp. also *Easther*, A Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield, sub **sile** and **stigh**.

og has become **ou**: **floun** *flown*.

ug has become **ā**: **fāl** *fowl*, **kāl** *cowl*.

4. When **g**, **cg**, or their further development have become final in the W. dialect.

a. **g** has combined with the preceding vowel along with which it has become a long vowel or a diphthong.

æg: *dee day, mee* (emphatic form) *may*.

ag: *droe to draw, loe law*.

āg: *lou low, ou to owe*.

æg: *gree grey, tlee clay; kei key, nei to neigh*.

eg: *wee way, wei to weigh*.

ēg: *dī to dye, drī dreary, gloomy, tedious, tī to tie*.

īg: *stī sty, stī ladder*.

og: *bou* (OE. *boga*) *bow*.

ōg: *biu bough, driu drew, iniu* (pl.) *enough*, as *este inif bried?* *hast thou enough bread?* But *este iniu poreets?* *hast thou enough potatoes?* **pliu** *plough*, **sliu** *slew*.

ōg: *slī sly*.

ug: *sā sough, drain; but suf-oil manhole of a drain, bā to bow, sā* (OE. *sugu*) *sow*.

ȳg: *drai dry*.

ēag: *ī* (pl. *in*) *eye*.

ēog: *flī to fly, flī fly, lī to tell a lie*.

b. After **l** we have **e, i**: **bele** *to bellow*, **fole** *to follow*, **gales** *gallows*, **swole** *to swallow*, **tale** *tallow*, **beli** *belly*.

After **r** we have **e, i**: **bore** *to borrow*, **mare** *marrow*, **sore** *sorrow*, **beri** *berry*, **beri** *to bury*, **weri** *to worry*.

c. Final **ig** in unaccented syllables has become **i**: **bodi** *body*, **dizi** *dizzy*, **evi** *heavy*, **moni** *many*, **oni** *any*, **rudi** *ruddy*.

d. We have **f in**: **duēf** *dough*, **duēfi** *cowardly*, lit. *doughy*, **dwāf** *dwarf*, **inif** (sing.) *enough*, **sluf** *slough*, **suf-oil** *manhole of a drain*, **trof** *trough*, **uf** *displeasure*, an *offended manner*, **rage**.

Here may conveniently be placed **druft** (OE. *drūgap*) *drought*, **sterep** (OE. *stīg-rāp*) *stirrup*, **bākm** (OE. *beorg + ham*, see N.E.D. sub *bargham*) *the collar of a horse*.

NOTE.—*sā drain*, and *iniu* (pl.) *enough*, are from the inflected forms.

e. The W. dialect has **g** :

dreeg to drawl, **eeg** the berry of the hawthorn, **ig** (OE. **hyge** mind) mood, temper, **meeg** maw, **neeg** to gnaw, **seeg** a saw.

beg bag, **big** big, great, **breg** to brag, **brig** bridge, **briggz** a trivet, in brewing, to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, **deg** (cp. Swed. **dagga** to bedew) to besprinkle with water, **dig** to dig, **dog** dog, **dreg** to drag, **dregz** drags, **eg** (ME. **eggen**) to incite, urge on, **eg** egg, **flig** (ME. **fligge**, cp. OHG. **flukke** able to fly) fledge, **flog** to flog, **fog** (ME. **fogge** rank grass) after-grass, **frig** coire, **frog** frog, **geg** (ME. **gaggin**) to gag, **ie-wig** earwig, **leg** leg, **lig** to lie down, **lug** (ME. **luggen**, Swed. **lugga** to lug, drag) to pull the hair of the head, **mig** midge, **og** the wool of a sheep which has been shorn for the first time, **pig** pig, **prog** wood collected for the fire on the fifth of November, **reg** rag, **rig** back, **rigin** ridge of a house, **seg** sedge, **seg** (ME. **saggin**) to distend, **šeg** shag, **tug** (ME. **tuggen**) to tug, plod, **twig** twig, **ug** to carry, **weg** to wag.

f. The W. dialect has **dž** in : **edž** hedge, **edž** edge, **sledž-ame(r)** sledge-hammer, **wedž** wedge.

g. Palatal **ng** has become **nž** : **inž** hinge, **krinž** to cringe, **sinž** to singe.

h. **bai** (OE. **bycgan**) to buy, **lee** (OE. **lecgan**) to lay, see (OE. **secgan**) to say are from the forms without gemination.

h.

§ 316. OE. initial **h** was an aspirate like the **h** in Mod. Engl. hand. In other positions it was a spirant like the **ch** in German nach, ich.

§ 317. a. Initial **h** has disappeared in the W. dialect :

ap (ME. *happen*) *to wrap up, eft haft, handle, oil hole, uel whole, ut hot.*

loup (O.Icel. *hlaupa*) *to jump, luef* (OE. *hlāf*) *loaf.*

nit (OE. *hnitu*) *nit, nut* (OE. *hnutu*) *nut.*

rin (OE. *hring*) *ring, riuk* (OE. *hrōc*) *rook.*

wie(r) *where, wiet wheat, wāf wharf, wen when, wot what.*

§ 318. *b.* Medial and final **h** have disappeared except in the examples under *c, d* :

eit *eight, eit height, feit to fight, reit right, streit straight, weit weight.*

brīt *bright, flīt flight, frīt fright, līt light, līts* (ME. *lihte*) *the lungs of animals, mīt* (noun) *might, nīt night, plīt plight, rīt wright, sīt sight, slīt slight, tīt tight.*

bout *bought, brout brought, doute(r) daughter, out aught, out ought, nout naught, rout wrought, sout sought, tout taught, pout thought.*

ei *high, but efe(r)* (OE. *hēahfore*) *heifer, nei nigh, but neebe(r)* (OE. *nāah-gebūr*) *neighbour.*

sī *to sigh, see Mayhew* OE. Phonology, § 814, *soe he saw, pī thigh.*

fere (OE. *furh*, ME. *furh*, *furwe*) *furrow, ole* (OE. *holh*, ME. *holwe*) *hollow.*

§ 319. *c.* **h** has become **f** in: **draft draught, draft, kof cough, laf laugh, ruf rough, tof tough, woef** (OE. *walh sickly taste*) *insipid.*

lafte(r) *laughter, slafter to slaughter.*

Beside **priu** (OE. *purh*) we have also **prif** *through.*

§ 320. *d.* **hs** has become **ks**: **nekst** *next, oks ox, siks six, woks to grow.*

The French Element.

§ 321. The consonants of the French words occurring in the W. dialect have for the most part been already treated along with the other consonants. There therefore only remain to be added a few examples of **k**, **g**, **š**, **tš**, **dž**.

k.

§ 322. **k** has remained : **koul** (O. Fr. *coillir*) *to rake*, **koese** (O. Norm. Fr. *causie*) *causeway*, **keed** *card*, **kees** *case*, **keisn** (lit. *occasion*) *need, necessity*, **kontréeri** *contrary*, **kreek** *to creak*.

skafi *scaffold*, **skafin** *scaffolding*, **skoud** *to scald*, **skeelit** *scarlet*, **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone quarry*, **kwalet** *quiet*, **kweet** *quart*, **keekes** *body, carcase*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **blenk** *blank*, **ink** *ink*, **renk** *rank*, **avek** *havoc*, **biek** *beak*, **leelek** *lilac*, **paik** *to pick, choose, select*, **puek** *pork*, **fakt** *fact*, but pl. **faks**.

§ 323. **kl** has become **tl** in **tlāk** *clerk*, **tleem** *claim*, **trietl** *treacle*. The change of initial **kl** to **tl** is quite regular in native English words also (§ 312, 1), but **trietl** is the only example I know where medial or rather final **kl** has become **tl**.

§ 324. **kw** has become **tw** in : **twil** *quill*, **pen**, **twilt** *quilt*, **twilt** *to beat, thrash*.

§ 325. **wišin** *cushion*, seems to be the same as the literary word originally, but I cannot for the present offer a satisfactory explanation of the exact relation in which they stand to each other.

g.

§ 326. g has remained: *gāl the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye* (see Florio, s.v. *cispa a kind of waterish matter in sore eyes*, called of some *Gowl*. Or it is *cispi waterish* or *gowly eyes*), *galēk* (O. Fr. *gale*) *left hand*, *garit garret*, *geete(r) garter*, *gizn to choke*, *gol goal*, only used in the game of *lits en gōts* (§ 177), *grant grant*, *egrivéet to aggravate, vex*, *eegifái to argue, dispute*.

š.

§ 327. We regularly have š in cases where the lit. language has this sound: *fešn fashion*, *pešn passion*, *rediš radish*.

finiš finish, *vāniš varnish*, *blemiš blemish*.

branš branch, *eenšn ancient*.

dž.

§ 328. dž has generally remained in words where the lit. language has this sound. In the W. dial. dž also occurs after n: *džais joist*, *dželes jealous*, *dželi jelly*, *džoul to knock, strike*, *džoint joint*, *džoem the side post of a door or chimney piece*, *džoenes jaundice*, *eedž age*, *damidž damage*, *fuedž forge*, *indžói to enjoy*, *lenwidž language*, *pidžn pigeon*, *soudže(r) soldier*.

indžn engine, *moendž mange*, *moendži mangy, peevish*, *streendž strange*, *tšeendž change*.

§ 329. dž has become d in: *Doed George*, *Dued Joe*, *Duez*, *Duezi Joshua*, *doi joy, darling*, a pet word applied to children. This last word gives a clue to the explanation of

the change, which is no doubt due to the imperfect pronunciation of children being imitated by grown-up persons. The proper names must originally have been used in addressing children only, just as **doi** still is, and then afterwards have become used for grown-up persons.

tš.

§ 330. We regularly have **tš** in the same words in which the literary language has it: **tšapl** *chapel*, **tšeedž** *to charge*, **tšeeme(r)** *chamber*, **tšeri** *cherry*, **tšimli** *chimney*, **tšois** *choice*, **tšons** *chance*, **tšont** *chant*.

preitš *to preach*, **poutš** *to poach*.

ACCIDENCE.



CHAPTER VII.

NOUNS.

A. Formation of the Plural.

1. Plurals in -ez, -z, -s.

§ 331. Nouns ending in *s, š, z, ž* add *ez* to form the plural, as *las lass lasez*, *fees face feesez*, but *ās house* has *āzez*; *diš dish dišez*, *wotš watch wotšez*; *nuēz nose, nuezez*, *saiz size saizez*; *edž hedge edžez*, *džudž judge džudžez*.

§ 332. Nouns ending in a vowel or voiced consonant other than *z, ž* add *z*, as: *lad lad ladz*, *gam game gamz*, *ratn rat ratnz*, *leeč barn leečz*, *dee day deez*. But nouns ending in *-nd, (-r)* lose the *-d, (-r)* before the plural ending §§ 302, 259, as *frend friend frenz*, *fače(r) father fačez*.

§ 333. Nouns ending in a voiceless consonant other than *s, š* add *s*, as *lat lath lats*, *kap cap kaps*, *diep death dieps*, *māp mouth māps*, *wāf wharf wāfs*, *ruif roof ruifs*.

But nouns ending in *f* preceded by a vowel or diphthong (except *ui*) which was long in OE., and nouns originally ending in *-lf* change the *f* into *v* and add *z* in the plural, as *luof loaf luevz*, *naif knife naivz*, *koef calf koevz*.

2. Plurals in *-n*.

§ 334. There are only three nouns which have *-n* in the plural: *ī eye īn*, *oks ox oksn*, *šū shoe šuin*.

3. Plural in *-r*.

§ 335. The only example of this class is *tšilde(r) children*. In the singular we use *bān*, the plural of which is *bānz*, and is in more general use than *tšilde(r)*.

4. Plurals with umlaut.

§ 336. These are: *fuit foot fīt*, *guis goose gīs*, *lās louse* *lais*, *man man men*, *mās mouse mais*, *tuip tooth tīp*, *wumen* *woman wimin*.

5. Singular and Plural alike.

§ 337. *as ash*, *ashes*, *flš fish*, *fishes*, *šīp sheep*.

Nouns expressing time, space, weight, measure, and number, when preceded by a cardinal numeral, as *iz net bin sīn fe ten jie(r)* *he has not been seen for ten years*, but *its jiezin e we sīn* *it's years since he was seen*, and similarly with *munp month*, *wik week*. *pri mail pre Koevle* *three miles from Calverley*, but *mailz pre čie(r)* *miles from there*, and similarly for *inš inch*, *fuit foot*, *jied yard*, *eeke(r) acre*, etc. *ten pund e meit* *ten pounds of meat*, cp. lit. Engl. *a ten-pound note*, but *če we punz ont weested* *there were pounds of it wasted*, and similarly with *āns ounce*, *stuen stone*, *unded weit* *hundred weight*, etc. *tū kweet et best* *two quarts of the best (ale)*, *siks gain* *six gallons*, *nain šilin* *nine shillings*, etc. *foue skue(r)* *four scores*, but *skuez on em* *scores of them*, etc.

6. Miscellaneous.

§ 338. Some nouns are only used in the plural as: **kruds** curds, **laps** a kind of woollen waste made in spinning, **lits** lungs of animals, **loks** small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, **mezlz** measles, **noilz** the short hairs taken out of the wool by the combing machine, **roidz** clearings (of a wood), now only used in the phrase **West Roidz West Royds**, **siðez** scissors, **sperinz** banns of marriage, **tenz** tongs, **trūzez** trousers. Others have a different meaning in the singular and the plural, as **brig** bridge pl. **brigs** bridges, a trivet to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, **green** grain **greenz** malt which has been used in brewing beer, **grund** ground **grunz** sediment.

Nouns with double plural endings are rare, but we have them in: **beleşez** bellows, **galesez** braces, **stepsez** steps.

In speaking of cows the form **bies** is generally used, as **ā moni bies eje nā?** *how many cows (lit. beasts) have you now?*

poridž porridge, always, and **brop** broth, frequently, require the plural form of the verb as **ðem poridž worent ez guid ez ðe out te (e) bīn**, lit. *them porridge were not as good as they ought to have been.*

B. Formation of the Genitive Case.

§ 339. The sign of the genitive both singular and plural is generally omitted when one noun qualifies another; the two nouns thus forming a kind of compound, as **ðemz mi faðe buits** *those are my father's boots*; but **ðem buits e mi faðez** *those boots are my father's*, **tlad faðe buits** *the boy's father's boots*, but **tbuits e tlad faðez** *the boots of the boy's*

father, ťem bānz (never bānzez) muče(r) those children's mother.

When the genitive is not followed by another noun, the gen. singular and plural have the same form as the nom. plural. The only exceptions are that nouns which end in **-vz** in the plural have **-fs** in the gen. singular, **waifs** *wife's*, and the two umlaut-plurals **men**, **wimin** have sing. **manz**, **wumenz**, plural **menz**, **wiminz**.

CHAPTER VIII.

ADJECTIVES.

1. The Articles.

§ 340. The indefinite article **e** *a*, **en** *an*, differs from lit. Engl. in so far that **e** may be used before both vowels and consonants. It is equally right to say: **av etn e** or **en apl** *I have eaten an apple*. In **nidiet** *idiot* and **noreišn** *row, disturbance*, the initial **n** has come from the indef. article, **čis nidiet** *this idiot*, **wots tmienin e čis noreišn** *what is the meaning of this (lit. oration) row?* Cp. lit. Engl. **newt** for **ewt**. Observe the phrase: **a wer i sitš en e steet** *I was in such (an) a state*.

§ 341. The definite article **t** *the* is generally attached to the following word, as **tman** *the man*, **tkoilz** *the coals*, **tak tguid enz** *take the good ones*, **tloed e tmane(r)** *the lord of the manor*, **a duent noe wot tman did wit** *I don't know what the man did with it*, **a no(e) ue tman wo(r)** *I know who the man was*.

When the word following the definite article begins with **t** or **d**, the only trace of the article is that **t** and **d** become suspended or popularly expressed lengthened. We make a clear distinction between **teebl** *table* and **t'eebl** *the table*, **dlium** *gloom* and **d'lium** *the gloom*. -

Cp. the similar distinction between *eit eight*, and *eit' eighth*.

We however always use *ðe* before *loed* when it means *God*, as *ðez nuebdi bed ðe loed en mī, noeƿ wot iv ed te baid there is nobody but the Lord and myself, know what I have had to suffer. ðe* (never *t*) is also used after *uə who*, *wot what*, in such expressions as : *uə ðe divl did ðat? who the devil did that? wot ðe enment duz e wont? what the hangment does he want? a duent noe wot ðe enment i did wit I don't know what the hangment he did with it.*

NOTE.—In order to obtain information on this difference in the use of *t* and *ðe* in some other Yorkshire dialect, I wrote to Mr. Bradley, the Joint Editor of the New English Dictionary, who is thoroughly conversant with the Sheffield dialect; and from his kind communication I learn that the distinction in the Sheffield dialect is practically the same as in my own. I venture to quote the following extract from his letter, which will be found interesting and instructive.—‘*t* lord o’ *t* manor—(decidedly). When “Lord” means God, the association of liturgical and Bible reading generally cause the full pronunciation (*ðe*) to be used. But I have, though rarely, heard *t* Lord, in rather off-hand, irreverent speech; and “Lord knows” without any article at all is common enough. A don’t know what *t* man did wi’ it—(certainly not *ðe* man, nor man without article). What the hangment, What the devil, What the plague, etc.—(always *ðe*, never *t* or omitted). A know who *t* man wor—(certainly not *ðe*, nor omitted).’

2. Comparison of Adjectives.

§ 342. The comparative is formed by adding *-ə(r)* and the superlative by adding *-ist* to the positive. This rule also holds good for familiar adjectives of two or more syllables. But unfamiliar adjectives of more than one syllable sometimes form the comparative and superlative by prefixing *mue(r)*, *muest*.

fæ(r) far, *fæə(r)*, *fārist*; *jun young*, *june(r)*, *junist* or *junst*; *uəlsm wholesome*, *uəlsm-ə(r)*, *uəlsm-ist*; *biutifi beautiful*, *biutifi-er*, *biutifi-ist*.

§ 343. The following adjectives are compared irregularly as in lit. Engl. :

<i>bad bad</i> }	<i>wāe(r)</i>	<i>wāst</i>
<i>il ill</i> }		
<i>guid good</i>	<i>betē(r)</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>lat late</i>	<i>late(r)</i>	<i>latist, last</i>
<i>litl little</i>	<i>lē</i>	<i>liēst</i>
<i>moni many</i> }	<i>muē(r)</i>	<i>muest</i>
<i>mitš much</i> }		
<i>niē(r) near</i>	<i>niere(r)</i>	<i>nierist, nekst</i>

NOTE.—The use of *vari* before adjectives is the same as in lit. Engl.: *vari guid very good*. But instead of using *vari* we sometimes repeat the adjective with *ez* as: *guid ez guid very good, dāk ez dāk very dark*.

3. Numerals.

§ 344. *a.* Cardinal and ordinal numerals.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
<i>wun one</i>	<i>fēst</i>
<i>tū two</i>	<i>seknd</i>
<i>pri three</i>	<i>pēd</i>
<i>foue(r) four</i>	<i>fouet</i>
<i>faiv five</i>	<i>fift</i>
<i>siks six</i>	<i>sikst</i>
<i>sevm seven</i>	<i>sevnt</i>
<i>eit eight</i>	<i>eit'</i>
<i>nain nine</i>	<i>naint</i>
<i>ten ten</i>	<i>tent</i>
<i>(ē)levm eleven</i>	<i>(ē)levnt</i>
<i>twelv twelve</i>	<i>twelft</i>
<i>pētīn thirteen</i>	<i>pētīnt</i>
<i>fouetīn fourteen</i>	<i>fouetīnt</i>

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
<i>fiftīn fifteen</i>	<i>fiftīnt</i>
<i>sikstīn sixteen</i>	<i>sikstīnt</i>
<i>sevtīn seventeen</i>	<i>sevtīnt</i>
<i>eitīn eighteen</i>	<i>eitīnt</i>
<i>naintīn nineteen</i>	<i>naintīnt</i>
<i>twenti twenty</i>	<i>twentit</i>
<i>twenti wun twenty-one</i>	<i>twenti fōst</i>
<i>twenti tū twenty-two</i>	<i>twenti seknd</i>
<i>pēti thirty</i>	<i>pētit</i>
<i>foti forty</i>	<i>fotit</i>
<i>fifti fifty</i>	<i>fiftit</i>
<i>siksti sixty</i>	<i>sikstit</i>
<i>sevnti seventy</i>	<i>sevntit</i>
<i>eiti eighty</i>	<i>eitit</i>
<i>nainti ninety</i>	<i>naintit</i>
<i>unded hundred</i>	<i>undet</i>
<i>pāzn thousand</i>	<i>pāznt</i>

§ 345. The old form *uen one* is still retained in the phrase *tuen the one of two*, as *tuen on em est*, lit. *the one of them has it*, i. e. *one of the two has it*. The unaccented form is *en* or rather vocalic *n*, as *it wer e guidn it was a good one*. We may also note *wun-ā somehow*, *wun-ā er enuðe(r) somehow or other*.

On the suspended *t'* in *eit' eighth*, see §§ 341, 306.

m for older *n* (§ 270) is regularly heard in *sevm*, *(e)levm*; but in *sevnt*, *(e)levnt*, *sevtīn*, etc., *m* for older *n* is seldom, if ever, heard.

All the ordinals, except *seknd* and *pēd*, end in *t*. Most of these are, of course, new formations made after the analogy of *fōst*, *fift*, *sikst*, *twelft* which had *t* in OE. See § 309. In a similar manner the lit. Engl. ordinals *fifth*.

sixth, twelfth, and all those ending in *-nth* are new formations made after the analogy of such forms as *fourth*, OE. *fēowerða*.

§ 346. In playing at games, e. g. *marbles toæz*, boys have the following ordinals, denoting the order in which each is to begin the game. The boy who calls out *feri* has the first turn. The order is *feri first, seki second, pēdi third, lari last*.

NOTE.—*toæ* is used for a marble of any kind. When made of marble or alabaster it is called *æ wait ali*, if streaked with red veins *æ bluid ali*; when of glass *æ glas ali*; when made of powdered stone *æ stueni*; when made of clay *æ pot donek*.

§ 347. *b*. Fractional numerals: *kweete(r) quarter, æ fouet or wun peet ât æ foue(r) a fourth, æ pēd or wun peet ât æ prī a third*, and similarly *tū pēdz or tū peets ât æ prī two thirds, œf half*, as *æ œf pund, œf pund, or œf æ pund half a pound, œpni halfpenny, œpeþ halfpennyworth*.

§ 348. *c*. Multiplicatives: *simpl simple, dubl double, tribl, pribl threefold, foue-foud fourfold, wuns once, twais twice, prī taimz three times*.

§ 349. *d*. Numerals in composition: *æ tūpri lit. a two (or) three, a few*, as *ler æm æv æ tūpri let them have a few, tupms two pence, fipms fivepence, þrēpms three pence, etc.*

CHAPTER IX.

PRONOUNS.

1. Personal.

§ 350.

FIRST PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	ai, (a, i)	wī, (wi, wə)
Obj.	mī, (mə)	uz, (əz, s)

SECOND PERSON.

Nom.	ǎa, tā, (ǎa, ta, tə)	jī, (ji, jə)
Obj.	ǎi, (ǎə)	jī, (jə)

THIRD PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	ī, (i, ə)	it, (t)	ǎū, (ǎu, ǎə)
Obj.	im	it, (t)	ǎ(r), (ə(r)).

Plural.

Nom.	ǎəə, (ǎə, ǎə)
Obj.	ǎem, (əem, m).

The weak forms are in parentheses. They are far more frequently employed than the strong ones; the latter are only used to express special emphasis.

The weak form *i* *I* is older than *a*, it arose from the shortening of *ī* before the latter became *ai*, whereas *a* is the regular weak form of *ai*, cp. the weak forms *abed yes but*, *wol until*, *wa why*, beside the strong forms *aibed*, *wail* (noun) *while*, *wai*. Examples of the first person are :

muni gue wi je? *must I go with you?* *sali et temoen?* *shall I have it to-morrow?* *if id nobed e bit e bras, a wodnt* (or *ad net*) *diu sitš wāk* *if I had only a little brass* (money), *I would not do such work*, *al kum en sī je, wen i ger e bit e taim* *I will come and see you, when I get a bit of time*, *as e dun inā* *I shall have done presently*, *a fan em i tloin* *I found them in the lane*, *gi m(ə) e feu* *give me a few*, *Še told me Ša wer ie(r)* *they told me (that) thou wast here*. *wi or we bān dān til* *we are going down the hill*, *sud we len im it?* *should we lend him it?* *Šel or Šel stop wol we kum* *they will stop until (while) we come*. *lets as im let us* or *me ask him*, *še perkt ez fe tpeenz wid teen wit* *she thanked us for the pains we had taken with it*. The *z* in the strong form *uz* is never voiceless as it is in lit. Engl. The weak form *s* is only used when it is attached enclitically to a preceding voiceless consonant.

The strong form *tā* and the weak forms *ta*, *tə* can only be used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences, as *wil tā weš it?* *wilt thou wash it?* *wite len met?* *wilt thou lend me it?* *wies tə kum priu?* (lit. *where hast thou come through*) *where do you come from?* *kan tə diut bi Šisen?* *canst thou do it by thyself?* *wen tet redi wil send Šet* *when thou art ready we will send thee it*. as or *asl gi Še (ə) oepni* *if te elps me*, *I shall give thee a halfpenny if thou helpest me*, *Šat nuen se wil es tə wo(r)* *thou art not so well*

as thou wast, *šal* (never *tal* or *təl*) find im et iz *wāk* thou wilt find him at his work. At first sight one might be inclined to assume that the forms *tā*, *tə* have arisen from assimilation with verbal forms ending in -t, e. g. *āt* (§ 396) art, out (§ 394) *oughtest*, *dāst* (frequently *dēs* § 390) *durst*; but these are the three solitary instances in which the second person singular ends in -t where assimilation could take place. See the personal endings (§ 385). It is far more probable that the forms have arisen from their unaccented position in the sentence. If this is right then the def. art. *t* has a similar origin. However the *t* of the article arose, I certainly do not believe that it is a clipped form of *šat* that, which is regularly used as a demonstrative (§ 354), but never as a rel. pronoun or conjunction; the latter are expressed by *et* (§§ 356, 401). *am bān tə tak šə wi me* I am going to take thee with me. *ji or je sed et im it ren* you said that I am in the wrong, *wot did je see tul im?* what did you say to him? *wil je sam me šem tuez up?* will you pick up those clothes for me? *jəv etn oel tmeit sue jel e tə diu bāt nā wol setedə* you have eaten all the meat so you will have to do without until Saturday, *if je* (not *ji*) *sī mi faše(r)*, as im *tə kum uem* if you see my father, ask him to come home, *wi soe je i tmiłn* we saw you in the mill. The old objective form of the second person plural has entirely died out; cp. on the other hand the disappearance in Modern English of the old nom. *ye* except in liturgical and the higher literary language. The pronoun of the second person singular is still extensively used, but it is not so general now as it was twenty years ago. When I was a lad the following was the rule: *šā* was used in every case except that *jī* was used (1) in addressing strangers, especially grown-up people, or as a mark of respect to masters and old people; (2) children in addressing their

parents ; (3) people who had made each other's acquaintance after they had grown up usually employed *jī* in speaking to each other.

The masc. of the third person singular is the only pronoun which has not at least two forms for the obj. case. *im* is no doubt used as a weak form so as to prevent confusion with the obj. case of the plural. *t* is attached to the preceding word. The nominative of the feminine presents great difficulties. Dr. Sweet in his *New English Grammar* (§ 1068) gives the following explanation for the lit. Engl. form *she*: the old demonstrative *sēo* became *shō* through the intermediate stage *seō*(*sjoo*), then *shō* became contaminated with the old personal pronoun *hēo*, which gave rise to the form *shēo* which would regularly become *she* in Mod. English. This explanation may or may not be right for the lit. language, but a form *shēo* could not possibly become *šū*, but only *ši* in the W. dial. as also in the other dialects round about Windhill; cp. the *Dialect Tests* in Ellis, *EEPr.* v. On the other hand, the uncontaminated form *shō* would not become *šū* but *šiu* in the modern dialect, cp. *tiu too*, *diu do*, etc. § 164 *c*; unless we may assume, which I do not believe is the case, that the one solitary example (*šū shoe*, but pl. *šuin* §§ 163-4 *c*) containing *ū* from older *ō* has not been borrowed from the lit. language. On the various origins of W. *ū* see § 40. For the present the form *šū she* still remains a riddle. The strong form *ðem* is from OE. *ðæm* (*ðām*), the dat. plural of the demonstrative pronoun *sē*, *sēo*, *ðæt*, whereas the weak forms *em*, *m* are from OE. *heom*, the dat. plural of the personal pronoun *hē*, *hēo*, *hit*.

Examples of the third person are: *iz bīn on trant oel twik he has been on the spree all the week*, *eze fotšt ðat flik e beekn? has he fetched that flitch of bacon?* *i ied it wen e*

wər et jār ās he heard it when he was at your house, *tiznt main* it is not mine, *eze funt?* has he found it? *gimet* give me it, *estet?* hast thou it? *wots e dun wit?* what has he done with it? *šuz in e mad ig* she is in a bad temper, *šu or šə oles wešez e tmunde* she always washes (the clothes) on the Monday, *eše or es šə sared tpigz?* has she served the pigs? *stop wol šə kumz* stop until she comes, *ðed or ðəd e gīn me ten šilin fot* they would have given me ten shillings for it, *wil ðe suin bi iə(r)?* will they soon be here? *ðel suin bi iər* if ðe kum reit uem they will soon be here if they come straight (right) home, *al sel jem* I will sell you them, *kan jə diu bāt əm?* can you do without them?

It is hardly possible to give a very clearly defined and accurate rule for the use of the weak nominative forms:

a, wi; ji; i; šu; ðe beside

i, wə; jə; e; šə; ðə.

The former set is mostly used in making direct assertions, and the latter in interrogative and subordinate sentences. *i* I and *e* he are never used in making direct assertions, but the other pairs are, and when the one form and when the other is used, seems to depend upon sentence rhythm.

The obj. case of all persons is often used reflexively, as *al weš me nā* I will wash myself now, *am džust bān tē don me* I am just going to dress myself, *i leed im dān i tfild* he lay down in the field, *kum forəd lad ən sit ðe dān ən al set tketl on* come forward lad and sit (thee) down and I will set the kettle on (and make some tea).

We always use the obj. case where in refined lit. Engl. the nom. is used:

1. After the substantive verb, as *its mī, pī, ə(r), im, uz, jī, ðem*, lit. *it is me, thee, her, him, us, you, them*. Note *ðemz əm et i* want those are the ones that I want.

2. When the verb refers to different persons, as *im en mī went he and I went, Bil en imz guen dān trued Bill and he have gone down the road, uz en ðem we tegeðer oel d'ee we and they were together all the day.*

3. When the subject of the principal sentence is separated from the predicate by a subordinate sentence, as : *im et did ðat out te er he who did that ought to be hanged, uz ets dun se mitš for im me gue te d'ogz fer out ī keez we who have done so much for him may go to the dogs for aught he cares.*

2. Possessive.

§ 351. *a.* Conjoint: *mai, (mi) my; āe(r), (we(r)) our; ðai, (ði) thy; jāe(r), (je(r)) your; iz, is his; it its, ē(r), (e(r)) her, ðee(r), (ðe(r)) their.*

The weak forms are in parentheses. As in the personal pronouns so also here the weak forms are far more frequently used than the strong ones. *mi, ði, ðe(r)* are from the Middle English weak forms *mi, ði, ðer*, and not Modern weakenings of the strong forms; otherwise we should have had *ma, ða* for our *mi, ði*, see § 350. *we(r)* has been formed from *we* after the analogy of *je ye, je(r)*, thus *je : je(r) :: we : we(r)*. *iz* is used before vowels and voiced consonants and *is* before voiceless consonants, as *iz ās his house, iz oen his own, iz muðe(r) his mother, is koit his coat, is faðe(r) his father, este sīn it faðe(r)? hast thou seen its (=the child's) father? it ied wāks its head aches.*

§ 352. *b.* Absolute: *main mine, āz ours, ðain thine, jāz yours, iz his, its its, ēz hers, ðeez theirs.*

3. Reflexive.

§ 353.

FIRST PERSON.

Singular.

misen
misel
miseln

Plural.

wesen
wäsenz
wesel
weseln

SECOND PERSON.

ðisen
ðisel
ðiseln

jesen
jesenz
jesel
jeseln

THIRD PERSON.

*Singular.**Masc.*

i(s)sen
i(s)sel
i(s)seln

Neut.

itsen
itsel
itseln

Fem.

esen
esel
eseln

Plural.

ðesen
ðesenz
ðesel
ðeseln

The stress is always on the second syllable. When these pronouns are used emphatically the stress on the second syllable is of course stronger than when they are used reflexively. All the forms *-sel*, *-seln*, *-sen* are often heard without any distinction in meaning.

Such a variety of forms must be quite modern, and is probably due to importation from neighbouring dialects. The *-sen*-forms are far more common than either of the other two. In the Eastern North Midland dialects, to which Windhill belongs (Ellis, *EEPr.* v. pp. 364-408), I find the following forms: *-seln* at Huddersfield and Halifax; *-sen* at Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, Sheffield, Wakefield. In this division of dialects no *-self*-forms seem to be known.

In order to find out the areas of the *-sel*, *-seln*, and *-sen*-forms I have carefully examined all the classified word-lists and comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, *EEPr.* v, with the following results. *-sel* is the only form that occurs in all the North Northern, West Northern, and East Northern dialects, except at Holderness (S.E. Yorkshire) and South Ainsty, where we find *-sen*. The North North Midland, West North Midland, and South North Midland dialects have only *-sel*. The Border Midland dialects, which embrace the county of Lincolnshire, have only the *-sen*-form. The *-sen*-form does not seem to occur south of Lincolnshire. *-self* is regularly found without exception in all the Eastern dialects. The Mid Southern dialects have *-self*, *-zelf*, except at Much Cowarne (nine miles N.E. of Hereford) we find *-sel* and in Western Dorset *-zel*. The North Border Southern, Mid Border Southern, and South Border Southern dialects have only *-self*. In the East Southern dialects, which embrace almost the whole of Kent, with East Sussex, examples are wanting except that *-saaf*, pl. *-saavz* occurs at Faversham (eight miles W.N.W. of Canterbury). The Northern West Southern dialects regularly have *-zel*. In the Southern West Southern dialects all three forms, *-sel*, *-zel*, and *-self*, occur. For the Western West Southern dialects examples are wanting.

The South Western dialects seem to have *-self*, but more examples are wanting to be certain, as only one example of the reflexive occurs in this division, viz. at Docklow (five miles E. S. E. of Leominster). For the North Western dialects there is only one example given in Ellis, viz. *-sel* for Pulverbach (seven miles S.W. of Shrewsbury).

wesen, etc. have been formed from the weak possessive *we(r) our*, which is itself a new formation, § 351. There is no difference in meaning or usage between *wesen* and *wesenz*, *ðesen* and *desenz*. *jesen* is used for the sing. and plural *yourself, yourselves*, but *jesenz yourselves* has always a plural meaning.

The simplex *self* occurs in the dialect, as *e tself seem dee on the self same day*.

4. Demonstrative.

§ 354.

Sing.	<i>ðis this</i>	<i>ðat that</i>	<i>jon yon.</i>
Plural.	<i>ðiez these</i>	<i>ðem those</i>	<i>jon yon.</i>

ðis and *ðiez* are often followed by *ie(r)* *here*, and *ðat*, *ðem* by *ðie(r)*, *there*, as *ðis ier ās wonts e lot e tlienin this house wants a lot of cleaning, dus tē laik ðiez ie(r)? dost thou like these? a kânt eit ðat ðie meit I can't eat that meat, i ga mē ðat ðie koit he gave me that coat, ðem ðier aplz kost tupms those apples cost twopence, ðemz vari guid bēd ðiez ez or e betē(r) those are very good but these are better.*

ðem is the only word used for *those*, a form *ðuez* would be quite foreign to the dialect.

5. Interrogative.

§ 355.

*Masc. and Fem.**Neut.*Nom., Obj. *ue who**wot what, wits which.*Gen. *uez whose.*

uem whom is never used in the W. dialect. Beside *wot* we have also *wor*, on which see § 290.

6. Relative.

§ 356. The relative pronoun is expressed either by *et* for all genders and numbers, or by *ue* for the masc. and fem., *wot* for the neuter. *et* is invariably used when the antecedent is expressed; in other cases we always use *ue*, *wot*. Thus: *im et sed suez rer he who said so is wrong*, *tman et i soe jestede the man whom I saw yesterday*, *tlas et i gav e pund e aplz tul ez etn em oel the lass to whom I gave a pound of apples has eaten them all*, *tkoilz et te bout dan i Windil e vari guid the coals which thou boughtest down in Windhill are very good*, *did je si dem et did it? did you see those who did it? dem men et te so(e) i trued wer on trant those men whom thou sawest in the road were on the spree.*

a no(e) uez dunt I know who has done it, *we no(e) uez it iz we know whose it is*, *a noe wot te sez I know what thou sayest*, *a ken or kn ges ue dzaz bin wi I can guess with whom thou hast been*, *a duent beliv wot e sez I don't believe what he says*; but *a duent beliv e wd (et) i sez I don't believe a word (that) he says.*

The obj. case of *et*, but never of *ue*, *wot*, is often omitted: *tman i soe the man (whom) I saw*, *tkoilz e bout the coals (which) he bought.*

et is of Norse origin and was originally only used as a conjunction with the meaning of *that*. But already in Old Icelandic it came to be used both as a relative pronoun and conjunction just as it still is in the W. dialect: **a no(ə) et im i tgeet** *I know that I am in the way*. See Noreen, *Altisländische und altnordische Grammatik*, § 402. **et** occurs as a rel. pronoun in the Northern English dialects so early as the thirteenth century, see J. A. H. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, p. 194.

It may be useful to note here that **ðat** is never used in the dialect either as a rel. pronoun or as a conjunction.

7. Indefinite.

§ 357.

sum *some*, **sumdi** *somebody*, **sumet** (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*.

out *aught*, **nout** *naught, nought*.

inif, pl. **iniu** *enough*: **gim(ə) ə feu**, **nee ðaz ed iniu** *give me a few, no thou hast had enough*, **eje bried inif?** *have you enough bread?*

feu *few*, **ivri** *every*, **oel** *all*, **els** *else*, **sitš** *such*, **uðe(r)** *other*.

oeðe(r) (OE. *āwðer*) *either*, **noeðe(r)** (OE. *nāwðer*) *neither*. Cp. § 123 and see Sievers, OE. Grammar, §§ 346, 348.

oni (OE. *ænig*) *any*, **onibodi** *anybody*, **moni** (OE. *monig*, *manig*) *many*. The **o** in **oni** is due to the influence of the **o** in **moni**. The following question would be quite unintelligible to anyone but a North countryman: **ez or ez oni on je oni on je?** inquired a man of a company of persons, after asking two or three of them individually for a match, lit. *has any on you any on you? i. e. has any of you got one?*

tuen (lit. *the one*) *one of two or more*: **tuen on jez dunt**

one of you has done it. Strong form **wun** (nom.), weak form **en** (obj.) *one*, pl. **enz** *ones*, **wun enuðe(r)** *one another*, **nue**, weak form **ne** *no*, **nuebdi** *nobody*; **nuen** *none* has no weak form. **nuen** is often used in the place of **net**: **am nuen bān** *I am not going*, **ðat nuen tful et te liuks** *you are not the fool you look to be*.

u(e)-ive(r) *whoever*, **wotive(r)** or **tšiuw-wot** (lit. *choose-what*) *whatever*.

CHAPTER X.

VERBS.

§ 358. The verbs are divided into two great classes :— Strong and Weak—according to the formation of the preterite and past participle. Besides these two great classes of strong and weak verbs, there are a few others which will be treated under the general heading of *Minor Groups*.

§ 359. The strong verbs form their preterite by means of ablaut. In order to facilitate the use of the book for philologists I have sub-divided them into seven classes and have adopted the order given in Sievers' Old English Grammar, §§ 382-97.

A great many verbs which were strong in OE. are now weak in the dialect ; on the other hand a few, which were originally weak, have become strong. The lists contain all the strong verbs in general use. When two forms of the preterite and past participle are in existence, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets. Some verbs, which now usually have a weak preterite, still retain the old strong past participle, e.g. *feseen forsaken*, *fretu beside frieted fretted*, *mourned*.

There is only one form for the singular and plural of the preterite just as in lit. Engl. The present and

the past participle of all classes have, as a rule, been regularly developed from their corresponding OE. forms. But the preterite of some classes, e. g. the whole of the first and second, are new formations made after the analogy of the pret. of the fourth and partly the fifth classes. Some few verbs have passed over from one class into another. All these points will be discussed in their proper places.

§ 360. The preterite and the past participle of weak verbs end in -*ed*, -*d*, -*t*. See §§ 380-3. Many verbs, originally weak, have both a strong and a weak past participle. See §§ 380-3.

A. Strong Verbs.

§ 361.

CLASS I.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>i</i>		<i>ā</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>
W. <i>ai</i>		<i>ee</i>		<i>i</i>
	<i>aid hide</i>	<i>eed</i>		<i>idn</i>
	<i>baid endure</i>	<i>beed</i>		<i>bidn</i>
	<i>bait bite</i>	<i>beet</i>		<i>bitn</i>
	<i>daiv dive</i>	<i>deev</i>		<i>divm</i>
	<i>dlaid glide</i>	<i>dleed</i>		<i>dlidn</i>
	<i>draiv drive</i>	<i>dreev</i>		<i>drivm</i>
	<i>kontraiv contrive</i>	<i>kontreev</i>		<i>kontrivm</i>
	<i>raid ride</i>	<i>reed</i>		<i>ridn</i>
	<i>rait write</i>	<i>reet</i>		<i>ritn</i>
	<i>raiv tear</i>	<i>reev</i>		<i>rivm</i>
	<i>raiz rise</i>	<i>reez</i>		<i>rizn</i>
	<i>slaid slide</i>	<i>sleed</i>		<i>slidn</i>
	<i>straid stride</i>	<i>streed</i>		<i>stridn</i>
	<i>straik strike</i>	<i>streek</i>		<i>strukn</i>
	<i>straiv strive</i>	<i>streev</i>		<i>strivm</i>

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<i>šain shine</i>	<i>šeen</i>		<i>šaind</i>
<i>šait cacare</i>	<i>šeet</i>		<i>šitn</i>
<i>praiv thrive</i>	<i>preev</i>		<i>privm</i>

§ 362. The pret. of all verbs of this class is a new formation. The *ee* can arise neither from the OE. singular nor plural form. From the former we should have had *ue* (§ 122) and from the latter *i* (§ 89). The only classes of verbs which regularly have *ee* in the pret. are the fourth (§ 371) and part of the fifth (§ 372). To merely say that the pret. of Class I has been formed after the analogy of Class IV and part of Class V would be avoiding the real difficulty, which consists in giving a satisfactory reason why they should have had such an influence, seeing that they had no forms in common with Class I in OE. One might perhaps be inclined to think that the identity of the vowel in a pp. like *ʒifenn given* (Ormulum, i. 71) with that in a pp. like *risenn risen* (Ormulum, ii. 47) may have given rise to the new formation. But that would not do. In the dialect the pret. of *gi(v)* is *ga(v)*=Ormulum *ʒaff*, *gaff*, ii. 16. At present I cannot even suggest a satisfactory explanation.

§ 363. The pp. of *šain* is always weak, and I have also occasionally heard a weak pret. *šaind*. For the pret. of *straik* I have often heard *striuk*, *strak*, the latter of which seems to be a shortening of the Northern ME. form *strāk*; the pp. of this verb corresponds to the early Mod. Engl. lit. form *struken*.

§ 364. *aid* (OE. *hȳdan*) and *daiv* (OE. *dȳfan*) were weak in OE. *raiv* (O. Icel. *rīfa*) and *praiv* (O. Icel. *prīfa*) are of Norse origin. *straiv* (O. Fr. *estriver*) was already strong in ME. *kontraiv* must be a late borrowing from

lit. Engl., the ME. form **controuen** ($u = v$) from O. Fr. **controver** would not have become **kontraiv** in the W. dialect.

CLASS II.

§ 365.	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ēo		ēa	u	o
W. ī		ee		o
iu (§ 187)		ee		o
ī		eu		ou
frīz <i>freeze</i>		frees		frozn
tlīv <i>cleave, split</i>		tleev		tlovnm
tšiuz <i>choose</i>		tšeez		tšozn
flī <i>fly</i>		fleu		floun

§ 366. All the other verbs, which formerly belonged to this class, have become weak.

OE. **cēosan** would regularly have become ***tšiz** (§ 187) in the dialect. **tšiuz** seems to be an early borrowing of the ME. West Midland form **chūsen**, which would regularly become **tšiuz** in the dialect.

The **ee** in the pret. is not regularly developed from OE. **ēa**, which has become **ie** (§ 179), but is due to the analogy of such verbs as **weev** *wove*, **need** *kneaded*. Just as we have the pp. **wovnm**, **nodn**, pret. **weev**, **need**, so to the pp. **frozn**, **tlovnm**, **tšozn** there has been formed a new preterite **frees**, **tleev**, **tšeez**.

CLASS III.

§ 367. This class had in OE. four sub-divisions:

1. Verbs having a medial nasal + a consonant.
2. " " **l** + "
3. " " **r or h** + "

4. When the stem vowel was followed by two consonants other than a nasal, l, r, or h + a consonant. Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 386-9.

All verbs originally belonging to 2. have become weak. The same also applies to sub-divisions 3. and 4. with the exception of *feit fight*, and *brust burst*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
1. OE. i	o (a)	u	u
W. i	a		u
i	e (§ 59)		u
<i>begin begin</i>	<i>began</i>		<i>begun</i>
<i>spin spin</i>	<i>span</i>		<i>spun</i>
<i>swim swim</i>	<i>swom</i> § 58 (<i>swam</i>)		<i>swum</i>
<i>win win</i>	<i>wan</i> (<i>won</i>)		<i>wun</i>
<i>bind bind</i>	<i>ban</i>		<i>bun</i>
<i>find find</i>	<i>fan</i>		<i>fun</i>
<i>wind wind</i>	<i>wan</i> (<i>won</i>)		<i>wun</i>
<i>run run</i>	<i>ran</i>		<i>run</i>
2. <i>brin bring</i>	<i>brer</i>		<i>brun</i>
<i>din reproach, revile</i>	<i>der</i>		<i>dun</i>
<i>flin throw</i>	<i>fler</i>		<i>flun</i>
<i>in hang</i>	<i>er</i>		<i>un</i>
<i>rin wring</i>	<i>rer</i>		<i>run</i>
<i>rin ring</i>	<i>rer</i>		<i>run</i>
<i>sin sing</i>	<i>ser</i>		<i>sun</i>
<i>slin sling</i>	<i>sler</i>		<i>slun</i>
<i>spring spring</i>	<i>spreu</i>		<i>sprun</i>
<i>stin sting</i>	<i>ster</i>		<i>stun</i>
<i>string string</i>	<i>stren</i>		<i>strun</i>
<i>swin swing</i>	<i>swer</i>		<i>swun</i>
<i>clin cling</i>	<i>tler</i>		<i>tlun</i>
<i>drink drink</i>	<i>dreuk</i>		<i>drukun</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
sink <i>sink</i>	senk		sukn
slink <i>slink</i>	slenk		slukn
stink <i>stink</i>	stenk		stukn
šrink <i>shrink</i>	šrenk		šrukn

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
3. W. Sax. eo	ea	u	o
O. North. e	æ	u	o
W. ei (§ 87)	ee		o
feit <i>fight</i>	feet		fotn

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
4. OE. e	æ	u	o
W. u		a	u
brust <i>burst</i>		brast	brusn
prust <i>thrust</i>		prast	prusn

§ 368. On the present form **run**, see Sweet NE. Gr. § 1382. The pret. and pp. **ban**, **fan**, **wan** and **bun**, **fun**, **wun** are very widely spread in the Midland and Northern dialects, see the Word-lists in Ellis, EEPr. v. The pret. **brer** and pp. **brun** are no doubt new formations after the analogy of forms like **ser**, **sur**; the weak pret. and pp. **brout** is also much used, but is not so common as the strong forms. **in** (ME. **hengen**, O. Icel. **hengja**) and **rin** (OE. (h)**ringan**) were originally weak verbs. **din** (O. Icel. **dengja**), **flin** (O. Icel. **flengja**), **slin** (O. Icel. **slöngva**) are of Norse origin. **strin** seems to be quite a modern formation from the noun.

The pp. of verbs whose stem ends in **nk** regularly lose the medial guttural **n** in the W. dialect. I have assumed in the Phonology (§ 274) that **n** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **kn** in the pp. of these verbs. This is possible and not at all improbable; but we must not exclude the possibility that some of these pp. may be

of Norse origin, e.g. *drukŋ* (O. Icel. *drukkenn*), *sukŋ* (O. Icel. *sokkenn*), and that the remaining *ŋk*-verbs may have followed the analogy of these. This is a point well worth investigating, but of the five verbs ending in *-ŋk* in the present and preterite, Ellis has unfortunately only the pp. of *drink*, and I have accordingly read through all his Word-lists, Dialect tests, and Comparative Specimens to see how far the form without medial *ŋ* in the pp. extends. The following is the result: The medial *ŋ* is retained in all the Eastern, Western, and Southern dialects, with the exception of South Devon (Ellis, p. 163), which is probably a mistake on the part of Dr. Ellis' informant. All the Border Midland, Southern, North Midland, Western Mid Midland, Eastern Mid Midland, East Mid Midland, Western South Midland, Eastern South Midland, Northern North Midland, and Western North Midland dialects have medial *ŋ* except at Colne Valley and at Burnley, where double forms—without and with medial *ŋ*—seem to occur (pp. 334 and 351). In the Eastern North Midland division to which my own dialect belongs the form without medial *ŋ* is found at Huddersfield, Halifax, Dewsbury which have *drufen*, at Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Rotherham, Elland, and Calverley where the nasal has disappeared before the following *k*; but medial *ŋ* occurs at Barnsley, Sheffield, and Marsden (seven miles S. W. of Huddersfield). In the East Northern division, Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washam River district, South Cleveland, North East Coast, Danby and Skelton in Cleveland, and Whitby, all have the form without medial *ŋ*, but Market Weighton, Holderness, Malton, Pickering, and The Moors, Sutton and Goole retain the medial guttural nasal. All the West Northern dialects—for which there are a great number of examples in Ellis—lose the

medial **n** except at Upper Swaledale. The same is also the case for the North Northern dialects, except that at Newcastle-on-Tyne the medial **n** seems to exist (Ellis, p. 647). For the Lowland division of English dialect districts in Scotland only forms without medial **n** are registered. It is however important to note that Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, has pp. **drunk** beside **drukken**, and only **slunk**, **stunk**, **sunk**, **schrunk** (**scrynkit**). This would certainly seem to favour the idea that our **drukno** is of Norse origin, and that the pp. of the four other verbs have been formed after the analogy of it.

In feet *fought* the vowel of the singular seems to have been carried over to the plural at an early period. The latter form then became generalized. The short **o** in the pp. is quite regular (§ 100).

On the forms **brust**, **brast**, **brusn** see Sweet, *NE. Gr.* § 1354, and on **prust** (*ME. prusten, prusten, O. Icel. prýsta*) see loc. cit. § 1348.

CLASS IV.

§ 369.

	<i>Infinit.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	e	æ	ǣ	o
O. North.	e	æ	ē	o
1. W.	ei (§ 87)	ee (§ 70)	ou (§ 103)	
	steil <i>steal</i>	steel	stoun	
2. W.	ie (§ 75)	ee	oe (§ 104a)	
	bie(r) <i>bear</i>	bee(r)	boen	
	swie(r) <i>swear</i>	swee(r)	swoen	
	šie(r) <i>shear</i>	šee(r)	šoen	
	wie(r) <i>wear</i>	wee(r)	woen	
3. W.	e (§ 88)	a	o	
	brek <i>break</i>	brak	brokn	

§ 370. To this class also belongs **kum** (OE. **cuman**) *come*, **kom** (**kam**), **kum** (**kumd**).

§ 371. **wie(r)** (OE. **werian**) was originally a weak verb, but has become strong after the analogy of **bie(r)**, **šie(r)**. Similarly **swie(r)** (OE. **swerian**, pret. sing. **swōr**) has passed over from the sixth class into this.

The **ee** in the preterite is due to levelling. The vowel of the pret. singular of strong verbs was often extended to the plural already in ME. Then this **a** being in an open syllable became lengthened and was afterwards levelled out into the singular; so that the preterites with **ee** in this and the fifth class are really generalized plural stem-forms. The old pret. pl. form with **ǣ** (**ē**) would have become **ī** in the dialect, § 130. On the other hand, **brak** is the old sing. form. The same is also the case with the **a** in the pret. of verbs of Class V.

CLASS V.

§ 372.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	e	æ	ǣ	e
O. North.	e	æ	ē	e
1. W. ei (§ 87)		ee (§ 371)		o
	neid knead	need		nodn
	speik speak	speek (spak)		spokn
	spreid spread	spreed		sprodn
	treid tread	treed		trodn
	weiv weave	weev		wovm
2. W. ei (§ 87)		ee		e (§ 73)
	eit eat	eet		etn
3. W. e (§ 88)		a (§ 371)		e (§ 73)
	get get	gat		getn
4. W. i (§ 77)		a (§ 371)		ī
	gi(v)	ga(v)		gīn (§ 79)

1. **spreid** was a weak verb in OE. (**sprædan**, pret. **sprædde**). The pp. of this sub-division have been formed after the analogy of verbs of the fourth class. The pret. **spak** is very often heard.

2. The pret. **eet** is a new formation made after the analogy of **weiv**, etc. The OE. form sing. **æt**, pl. **æton** would have become ***it** (§ 130).

4. Instead of **gīn** I have very often heard **gen**, which is no doubt due to the influence of **etn**, **getn**.

§ 373.

	<i>Infīn.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	i	æ	ǣ	e
O. North.	i	æ	ē	e
1. W.	i	a (§ 371)		i
	bid <i>invite to a funeral</i>	bad		bidn
	it <i>hit</i>	at		itn
	nit <i>knit</i>	nat		nitn
	sit <i>sit</i>	sat		sitn
	slit <i>slit</i>	slat		slitn
	spit <i>spit</i>	spat		spitn
	split <i>split</i>	splat		splitn
2. W.	i	e (§ 59)		u
	dig <i>dig</i>	deg		dug
3. W.	i	a		u
	stik <i>stick</i>	stak		stuk

1. **it** (O. Icel. **hitta** *find*), **nit**, **slit**, **spit**, **split** were originally weak verbs. I have also often heard the weak pret. and pp. **nited**; **bidn** (OE. **beden**, but already ME. **bidden** with **i** from the present), **sitn** (OE. **seten**, but already ME. **siten**).

2. **dig** was formerly weak (ME. **diggen**, **diggede**). The pp. **dug** is difficult to explain. According to Sweet, NE.

Gr. § 1370, the lit. form **dug** does not occur until towards the end of the Early Modern English period (1500-1650). The pp. **dugn** is also sometimes heard.

3. **stik** (OE. **stician**) was originally a weak verb. The pp. **stuk** may owe its **u** to the influence of **stun**, Sweet, NE. Gr. § 1376.

§ 374. To this class also belongs **sī** (OE. **sēon**) *see*, pret. **soe** (§ 63), pp. **sīn** = Old North. **gesēn**.

CLASS VI.

§ 375.

	<i>Infīn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	a	ō	a
1. W.	a (§ 71)	iu (§ 164)	ee (§ 312, 4)
	tak take	tiuk	teen
2. W.	oe (§ 63)	iu (§ 164 c)	oe
	droe draw	driu	droen
3. W.	a	ui (§ 163)	ui
	stand stand	stuid	stuidn

stuidn has its vowel from the preterite. A weak pret. and pp. **standed** is not uncommon. I have also heard a pp. **studn**, the vowel of which seems to be due to the influence of the literary form **stood**.

§ 376.

	<i>Infīn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	ēa	ō	a(æ)
W.	ee	iu (§ 164 c)	ee (§ 65)
	slee slay	sliu	sleen

The **ee** of the present is from the past participle. **šak** *shake* generally has the weak pret. and pp. **šakt**; but pret. **šiuk** (§ 164) and pp. **šakn** are not uncommon. The pp. of **fesak** *forsake* is **feseen** (§ 312, 4).

CLASS VII.

§ 377.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>ā</i>	<i>ēo</i>	<i>ā</i>
W. <i>oə</i> (§ 123)	<i>iu</i> (§ 190)	<i>oə</i>
<i>bloə blow</i>	<i>bliu</i>	<i>bloen</i>
<i>kroə crow</i>	<i>kriu</i>	<i>kroen</i>
<i>moə mow</i>	<i>miu</i>	<i>moen</i>
<i>noə know</i>	<i>niu</i>	<i>noen</i>
<i>snoə snow</i>	<i>sniu</i>	<i>snoen</i>
<i>sōə sow</i>	<i>siu</i>	<i>soen</i>
<i>poə thaw</i>	<i>piu</i>	<i>poen</i>
<i>proə throw</i>	<i>priu</i>	<i>proen</i>

poə was a weak verb in OE. (*pāwian* or *pāwan*); *snoə* (OE. *snāw*) is the noun used as a verb, which has formed its pret. and pp. after the analogy of the other verbs of this class.

§ 378.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>ō</i>	<i>ēo</i>	<i>ō</i>
W. <i>ou</i> (§ 166)	<i>iu</i> (§ 190)	<i>ou</i>
<i>grou grow</i>	<i>griu</i>	<i>groun</i>

§ 379.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>ea(a)</i>	<i>ēo</i>	<i>ea(a)</i>
W. <i>oə</i> (§ 62)	<i>e</i> (§ 192 a)	<i>oə</i>
<i>foəl fall</i>	<i>fel</i>	<i>foeln</i>

B. Weak Verbs.

§ 380. The weak verbs are best classified according to their formation of the preterite and past participle. We thus distinguish three classes:—1. -*æd*, 2. -*d*, 3. -*t*.

Paragraphs 381-3 contain a fairly complete list of verbs which either differ from literary English in the preterite and past participle, or are interesting from other points of view. When the pret. or pp. has two forms, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets.

CLASS I.

§ 381. The preterite and past participle generally take -ed when the present ends in -t or -d. But a few verbs with short stem-vowels, whose present ends in -t, have the same form in the pret. and past participle; and a few others with a long stem vowel in the present have a short vowel in the pret. and pp.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
bend <i>bend</i>	bended (bent)	bended (bent)
bīld <i>build</i>	belt (bīlded)	belt (bīlded)
blīd <i>bleed</i>	blided (bled)	blided (bled)
bluid <i>bleed</i>	bluided	bluided
brīd <i>breed</i>	brīded (bred)	brīded (bred)
ōt <i>hurt</i>	ōt (ōted)	ōt (ōtn)
fīd <i>feed</i>	fīded (fed)	fīded (fedn)
grund <i>grind</i>	grunded	grunded
kest <i>cast</i>	kest (kested)	kested (kesn)
lied <i>lead</i>	lieded (led)	lieded (ledn)
melt <i>melt</i>	melted	melted
od <i>hold</i>	oded (eld)	odn (oded)
send <i>send</i>	sended (sent)	sended (sent)
skrat <i>scratch</i>	skrated	skrated (skratn)
spend <i>spend</i>	spended (spent)	spended (spent)
šuit <i>shoot</i>	šuited	šuited (šotn)
kost <i>cost</i>	kost (kosted)	kost (kosted)
kut <i>cut</i>	kut	kut (kutn)

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
let <i>let</i>	let	let (letn)
put <i>put</i>	put	put (putn)
set <i>set</i>	set	set (setn)
šut <i>shut</i>	šut	šut (šutn)
wed <i>marry</i>	wed	wed (wedn)
wet <i>wet</i>	wet (weted)	wet (weted, wetn)
līt <i>light</i>	let (līted)	let (letn, līted)
mīt <i>meet</i>	met	met (metn)
rīd <i>read</i>	red	red
tīm <i>pour out</i>	tem (temd)	tem (temd)
biet <i>beat</i>	bet	bet (betn)
friet <i>fret</i>	frietēd (fret)	frietēd (fretn)
swiet <i>sweat</i>	swietēd (swet)	swietēd (swetn)
tšiet <i>cheat</i>	tšietēd (tšet)	tšietēd (tšetn)
triet <i>treat</i>	tret (trietēd)	tretn (trietēd)

When I was a boy pret. and pp. forms like *bent*, *bled*, *led*, *spent*, etc., were hardly ever heard, but through the spread of elementary education they are now much used, especially among the younger generation, and will no doubt in the course of time entirely supplant the other forms. In like manner the strong pp. *kesn*, *putn*, *fretn*, etc., were far more common twenty years ago than they are now.

Forms like *let lit*, *lighted*, *belt* have been formed after the analogy of such pret. as *met*, *red*, etc., where the vowel was shortened before the double consonants (e.g. pret. *mette*) already in ME.

CLASS II.

§ 382. The preterite and past participle generally take -d when the present ends in a voiced sound other than -d.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
bēn <i>burn</i>	bēnd	bēnd
briu <i>brew</i>	briud	briud (briun)
diel <i>deal</i>	dield (delt)	dield (delt)
driem <i>dream</i>	driemd (dremt)	driemd (dremt)
en <i>hang</i>	end	end
eu <i>hew</i>	eud	eud (eun)
fīl <i>feel</i>	fīld (felt)	fīld (felt)
iē(r) <i>hear</i>	iēd	iēd
lee <i>lay</i>	leed	leed (leen)
lein <i>lean</i>	leind	leind
len <i>lend</i>	lend	lend
lien <i>learn</i>	liend	liend
liēv <i>leave</i>	liēvd (left)	liēvd (left)
lig <i>lie down</i>	ligd	ligd
loiz <i>lose</i>	loizd (lost)	loizd (lost)
mien <i>mean</i>	miend (ment)	miend (ment)
nīl <i>kneel</i>	nīld (nelt)	nīld (nelt)
riu <i>rue</i>	riud	riud (riun)
see <i>say</i>	sed	sed
sel <i>sell</i>	seld	seld
seu <i>sew</i>	seud	seud (seun)
siez <i>seize</i>	siezd (seez)	siezd
smel <i>smell</i>	smeld	smeld
spel <i>spell</i>	speld	speld
spil <i>spill</i>	spild	spild
spoil <i>spoil</i>	spoild	spoild
streu <i>strew</i>	streud	streud (streun)
swel <i>swell</i>	sweld	sweld
šeev <i>shave</i>	šeevd	šeevd
šeu <i>show</i>	šeud	šeud (šeun)
šū <i>shoe</i>	šūd	šūd
tel <i>tell</i>	teld	teld

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<i>tlueð clothe</i>	<i>tlueðð</i>	<i>tlueðð</i>
<i>tſeu chew</i>	<i>tſeud</i>	<i>tſeud (tſeun)</i>
<i>wokn wake, awake</i>	<i>woknð</i>	<i>woknð</i>
<i>gue go</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>guen</i>
<i>bai buy</i>	<i>bout</i>	<i>bout</i>

The forms *delt, felt, left, lost, ment, nelt*, and in Class III *krept, slept, swept*, are the literary forms which are now very commonly used among the younger people.

We regularly use *lee, leed, leed (leen)* in speaking of a hen, pigeon, etc.; but in other cases *lee* and *lig* are equally used transitively or intransitively without any distinction in meaning: *al lig i bed wol brekfes(t) taim I will lie in bed until breakfast time, al lig me dān I will lie (me) down, al lig it e tflue(r) I will lay it on the floor, ðe leed or ligd wol ðe we te lat fe ðe wāk they lay until they were too late for their work, wi ligd or leed ez dān we lay down, ðev leed (ligd or leen) oel tbleem e mī they laid all the blame on me.*

CLASS III.

§ 383. The preterite and past participle generally take *t* when the present ends in a voiceless consonant other than *t*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<i>elp help</i>	<i>elpt</i>	<i>elpt</i>
<i>katš catch</i>	<i>katšt</i>	<i>katšt</i>
<i>kriþ creep</i>	<i>kriþt (krept)</i>	<i>kriþt (krepn, krept)</i>
<i>kus kiss</i>	<i>kust</i>	<i>kust (kusn)</i>
<i>reik reach</i>	<i>reikt</i>	<i>reikt</i>
<i>slip sleep</i>	<i>slīpt (slept)</i>	<i>slīpt (slept)</i>
<i>swiþ sweep</i>	<i>swīpt (swept)</i>	<i>swīpt swept</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
šap <i>shape</i>	šapt	šapt
teitš <i>teach</i>	teitšt (tout)	teitšt (tout)
weš <i>wash</i>	wešt	wešt
pīp <i>peep</i>	pept (pīpt)	pept (pīpt)
sīk <i>seek</i>	sīkt (sout)	sīkt (sout)
pink <i>think</i>	pout	pout
wēk <i>work</i>	wēkt (rout)	wēkt (rout)
mak <i>make</i>	meed	meed

Verbal Endings.

§ 384.

Present : The first person singular and the whole of the plural generally have no special endings, except when the subject of the sentence is a relative pronoun. See § 395, p. 156. The second and third persons singular end in *-ez*, *-z*, *-s*. *-ez* is used after the spirants *s*, *z*, *š*, *ž*, as *misēz missest*, *misses*, *raizez risest*, *rises*, *wišēz wishest*, *wishes*, *sinžēz singest*, *singes*; *-z* after voiced sounds, as *weivz weavest*, *weaves*, *lenz lendest*, *lends*, *duz dost*, *does*; *-s* after other voiceless sounds, as *elps helpest*, *helps*, *wōks workest*, *works*, *oits eatest*, *eats*.

On the personal endings of the verbs *have* and *be*, see §§ 395, 6.

Preterite : The singular and plural of strong verbs have no special endings. The singular and plural of weak verbs end in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t* for all persons. See §§ 380, 385.

Participles : The present participle ends in *-in* (§§ 276, 385). The past participle of strong verbs ends in vocalic *-n* after dentals (§ 269), *-ŋ* after gutturals (§ 271), and *-m* after labials (§ 270). The past participle of weak verbs ends in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*. See §§ 381-3.

Infinitive: The infinitive has no special ending just as in lit. Engl.

Paradigms.

§ 385. The conjugation of *en hang* and *brek break* will serve as models.

Indic. Pres. Sing. 1.	en	brek
2.	enz	breks
3.	enz ^v	breks
Plur.	en	brek
Indic. Pret. Sing.	end	brak
Plur.	end	brak
Imper. Sing. and Plur.	en	brek
Infin.	en	brek
Pres. Part.	enin	brekin
Past Part.	end	brokn

§ 386. The future, the perfect tenses, and the passive voice are formed the same as in lit. Engl. The subjunctive mood has entirely gone out of use.

§ 387. TABLE OF TENSES.

Tense.	Indefinite.	Imperfect and Continuous.	Perfect.	Perfect and Continuous.
Present	a brék <i>I break</i>	am brekin <i>I am breaking</i>	av brokro <i>I have broken</i>	av bîn brekin <i>I have been breaking</i>
Preterite	a brak <i>I broke</i>	a we brekin <i>I was breaking</i>	ad brokro <i>I had broken</i>	ad bîn brekin <i>I had been breaking</i>
Future	as brék <i>I shall break</i>	as bî brekin <i>I shall be breaking</i>	as e brokro <i>I shall have broken</i>	as e bîn brekin <i>I shall have been breaking</i>

NOTE.—The full conjugation of the auxiliary verbs will be found : *shall* (§ 391), *will* (§ 397), *be* (§ 396), *have* (§ 395).

C. Minor Groups.

a. Preterite-Presents.

§ 388. In tenses where it has been thought advisable I have added the affirmative and interrogative forms with and without negation. On the various forms assumed by the personal pronouns, see § 350.

1. *can*.

§ 389. Pres. strong form **kan**, weak forms **kən**, **kr**. Pret. strong form **kud**, weak **kəd**. The weak form **kr** is mostly used in combination with the personal pronouns.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i	kan or kr	wī, we kan or kr
čā, tā, tē	„ „	jī, je „ „
ī, e	„ „	čee, če, če „ „
šū, šē	„ „	

Pret.

ai, a, i	kud or kəd	wī, we kud or kəd
čā, tā, tē	„ „	jī, je „ „
ī, e	„ „	čee, če, če „ „
šū, šē	„ „	

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i, kanet or kānt etc.	ai, a, i kudnt or kədnet etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.

kan ai, a, i ?
 „ čă, tă, te ?
 „ ĭ, e ? }
 „ šŭ, še ? }

Plur.

kan wĭ, we ?
 „ jĭ, je ?
 „ čee, če, če ?

Pret.

kud ai, a, i ?
 etc.

kud wĭ, we ?
 etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres

kanet or kănt ai, a, i ?
 etc.

Pret.

kudnt ai, a, i ?
 etc.

kud, ked are used both as an infin. and past part., unless, as is more probable, the use of kud, ked, in such cases, is due to the contamination of two constructions, as a *ius te kud* or *ked diut I used to be able to do it*, *ad e dunt* if *id kud* (never *ked*) *I would have done it if I had been able*.

2. *dare*.

§ 390. This verb presents no special peculiarities. I shall therefore only give the first person singular of each tense in use. The final *t* regularly disappears in the pret. before the following negative. A weak form *də* only occurs in the phrase *a də see I dare say*.

Present.

ai, a, i dăe(r)
 ai, a, i dărent
 dăer ai, i ?
 dărent ai, i ?

Pret.

ai, a, i dĕst
 ai, a, i, dĕsnt
 dĕst ai, i ?
 dĕsnt ai, i ?

3. *shall*.

§ 391. Present strong form *sal*, weak *sl*, *s*. Pret. strong form *sud*, weak *sed*, *st*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a sal	wī sal
aisl, asl	wīsl, wesl
ais, as	wīs, wes
čā sal	jī, je sal
čāsl	jīsl, jesl
čas	jīs, jes
ī sal	
īsl	čeē, če, če sal
īs	čeēsl, čēsl, čēsl
sū, še sal	čeēs, čēs, čēs
sūsl, šēsl	
sūs, šēs	

Pret.

ai, a, i sud or sed	wī, we sud or sed
aist, ast	wīst, west
čā, tā, te sud or sed	jī, je sud or sed
čāst	jīst, jest
ī, e sud or sed	
īst	čeē, če, če sud or sed
sū, še sud or sed	čeēst, čēst, čēst
sūst, šēst	

Affirmatively with *not*.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a salnt	}	wĩ, we, salnt
ai, a sânt		wĩ, we sânt
aisl, asl net		wĩsl, wesl net
ais, as net		wĩs, wes net
čă salnt or sânt	}	jĩ, je salnt or sânt
čăsl, čăs net		jĩsl, jesl net
ĩ salnt, sânt	}	jĩs, jes net
ĩsl, ĩs net		}
šũ, še salnt or sânt		čee, če, če salnt or sânt
šũsl, šesl net		„ „ „ slnet
šũs, šes net		čees, čes, čes net

Pret.

ai, a sudnt	}	wĩ, we sudnt
ai, a sed net		wĩ, we sed net
aist, ast net		wĩst, west net
etc.		etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

sal ai, a, i ?	sal wĩ, we ?
„ čă, tă, te ?	„ jĩ, je ?
„ ĩ, e ?	„ čee, če, če ?
„ šũ, še ?	

Pret.

sud ai, a, i ?	sud wĩ, we ?
„ čă, tă, te ?	„ jĩ, je ?
„ ĩ, e ?	„ čee, če, če ?
„ šũ, še ?	

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.

salnt, sânt ai, a, i ?
etc.

Pret.

sudnt ai, a, i ?
etc.

There is no difference in meaning between the weak forms *s*, *st* and *sl*, *sed*, but only in usage. The former are never used except in combination with the personal pronouns, as *aset bi te-moen I shall have it by to-morrow*, *ðest e guen if ðed kud they should have gone if they had been able*, *tmen sl (never s) et the men shall have it*, *ði faðe sed gim(e) e feu thy father should give me a few*. But the difference in use between *s* and *sl*, *st* and *sed* in combination with pronouns seems to be due to sentence rhythm.

4. *must*.

§ 392. To express lit. Engl. *must*, we have two words which are never confounded in use :

1. Strong form *mun*, weak *men* which expresses a necessity dependent upon the will of a person, as *a men get mi wāk duin bi te-nīt I must get my work done by to-night*, *je men tel im wen e kumz et as bi bak inā you must tell him when he comes that I shall be back presently*, *mun i gue wi je ? must I go with you ?*

mun, *men* is sometimes used to express *may*, *can*, as *ða men pink wot te laiks bed ðal e te diut you may think what you like but you will have to do it*, *mun ðe stop ?* may mean either *must they stop ?* or *may they stop ?*

The weak form *med* (§ 393), which generally means *might*, is also used as a preterite of *mun*, as *ðu sed ðe med oeðer eit ðat e diu bāt out she said they must either eat that or do without anything*.

mun is of Norse origin, O. Icel. inf. *mono*, later *munu*

shall, will, pres. sing. **mon**, later **mun**, pl. **monom**, later **munum**, pret. **munda**. The verb presents no peculiarities, so that only the first person is given here.

*Sing.*ai, a, i **mun** or **mən**,, ,, ,, **munet** or **muent****mun** ai, a, i ?**munet** or **muent** ai, a, i ?*Plur.*wī, we **mun** or **mən**,, ,, **munet** or **muent****mun** wī, we ?**munet** or **muent** wī, we ?

2. For *must* we use **must**, which has no weak form, when it implies a logical or natural necessity, as **ða must bi e fuil** if **tə pinks im bān tə diut** *you must be (surely you are) a fool if you think I am going to do it*, **ðem et sed ðat must bi rən i ðer ied** *those who said that must be wrong in their heads*. In these and similar cases **mun**, **mən** is never used. Cp. **ðe múst kum ðis wee** = Lowland Scotch *thay byd cum thys way* with **ðe mən kum ðis wee** = Lowland Scotch *thay mæn cum this way*; the former implying that there is no other road, the latter that they are under personal restraint to take this road. On the Scotch verbs *byd*, *mæn* see The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, by Dr. Murray, pp. 217-8.

5. *may*.

§ 393. Present strong form **mee**, weak **mə**. Preterite strong form **mud**, weak **med**. **mud** is a new formation made after the analogy of *sud should*, *kud could*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

*Sing.*ai, a, i **mee** or **mə**

etc.

*Plur.*wī, we **mee** or **mə**

etc.

Pret.

Sing.

ai, a, i mud or med
etc.

Plur.

wī, we mud or med
etc.

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.

ai, a, i meent
„ „ „ menet
etc.

Pret.

ai a, i mudnt
„ „ „ mudnet
etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.

me ai, a, i ?
mee dā, tǎ, te ?
etc.

Plur.

mee wī, we ?
etc.

The *e* of *mee* regularly disappears before a following vowel (§ 193). After the analogy of *me i ? may I ? me e ? may he ?* I have often heard *me we ? may we ?* etc.

Pret.

mud ai, a, i ?
etc.

mud wī, we ?
etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.

meent ai, a, i ?
etc.

Pret.

mudnt ai, a, i ?
etc.

6. *ought*.

§ 394. *out* remains uninflected for all persons, so that it will be sufficient to give the first person only: *ai, a, i out, outnt or outnet. out ai, a, i ? outnt ai, a, i ?*

b. *have.*

§ 395. Pres. strong forms **ev**, **e**, weak **ev**, **e**. Pret. strong form **ed**, weak **ed**.

The present forms **e**, **e** are regular only before consonants: as **e dun inā** *I shall have done presently*, **a sed e guen bed fe ōi** *I should have gone but for thee*; but we always say, **ai ev em** *I have them*, as **et or ev it** *I shall have it*. In combination with the pronouns we now use the **v** form before consonants, as **a or av dun** *I have done*.

The vowel disappears in the weak forms **ev**, **ed** when preceded by the nom. of the personal pronouns, **av** *I have*, **wiv** *we have*, etc. **ad sīn im** *I had seen him*, but **tmen ed sīn im** *the men had seen him*. And sometimes the verb disappears altogether, as **a faiv on em** *I have five of them*, **Ōe guen uem** *they have gone home*, **Ōe stoun em** *they have stolen them*, **wi or we funt** *we have found it*; but **wi or we fant** *we found it*. See § 249.

The final **-z** in the second and third persons singular becomes **-s** before voiceless consonants, as **este ?** *hast thou?* **if tes te diut** *if thou hast to do it*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
{ ai, a, i ev or e aiv, av, iv		{ wī we ev or e wiv wev
{ Ōā, tā, te ez Ōāz, tāz, tez		{ jī, je ev or e jiv, jev
{ ī, e, ez īz, ez šū, še ez šūz, šez		{ Ōe, Ōe ev or e Ōeev, Ōev, Ōev

<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i, ed }		{ wĩ, we ed
aid, ad, id }		{ wĩd, wed
čā, tā, te ed }		{ jĩ, je ed
čād, tād, tēd }		{ jĩd, jed
ĩ, e, ed }		
ĩd, ed }		{ čē, čē ed
šũ, še ed }		{ čēed, čēd, čēd
šũd, šēd }		
	Infin. ev, e }	
	ev, e }	
	Present Part. evin	
	Past „ ed, ed, d.	

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i evnt }	{ ai, a, i ednt
aiv, av, iv net }	{ aid, ad, id net
etc.	etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
ev ai, a, i ?		e wĩ or we ?
ez čā, es tā or tē ?		e jĩ or je ?
ez ĩ or e ?		
es šũ, es še ? }		e čēe, čē or čē ?
eše ? }		
	Pret.	
ed ai, a, i ?		ed wĩ, we ?
etc.		etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.
evnt ai, a, i ?
etc.

Pret.
ednt ai, a, i ?
etc.

The plural forms of the present, given above, are only used in combination with the personal pronouns, in other cases we use *ez, ez, z, s* (after voiceless consonants) just as in the second and third person singular, as *čem menz bīn vari guid tē me those men have been very good to me, tladz ez gen me sumet the boys have given me something, uz ets dun se mitš for im we who have done so much for him, ez čem men sīn če ? have those men seen thee? es taplz guen bad ? have the apples gone bad?* The same also applies to the first person, as *its mī ets dunt it is I who have done it, mī ets ed se mitš tē baid I who have had so much to endure.*

The endings *-z, -s* for the whole of the singular and plural are now chiefly confined to the verbs *have* and *be* (except the second person singular).

With other verbs we now generally only use these endings in combination with the relative pronoun *et*, as *čem men diu če wāk vari wīl those men do their work very well ; but čemz tmen et duz če wāk tbest those are the men who do their work the best.* Although this is the normal usage, I have often heard the *-z, -s* forms used under the same circumstances as they are for the verb *have*. In the older stage of the dialect the endings *-z, -s* must have been used for all verbs in the manner they are still used for *have*. Already in OE. the Northern dialects had the plural ending *-as* beside *-ač*, e.g. *bindas* beside *bindač*.

As it may possibly interest some readers to learn how far the plural endings *-z* and *-s* extend, I have examined the Comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, EEPr. v. The

second and sixth sentences contain the point in question. The sentences are: (2) 'Few men die because they are laughed at.' In the dialect specimens this is often rendered as if it were: 'there are few men who die because they are laughed at.' In the statistics given below, this sentence will be referred to as without relative and ending, without relative with ending, with relative and no ending, with relative and ending. The sixth sentence is: (6) 'And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now.'

Western Mid Southern division: at Tedbury with rel. and ending -z; at Ledbury and Much Cowarne without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and endings -s -z; at Eggleton rel. with ending -z. Eastern Mid Southern: at Hamstead Norris without rel. and ending, but (6) rel. without ending; Southampton to Winchester without rel. with ending -z and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Northern Border Southern: at Banbury without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Mid Border Southern: at Handborough rel. and endings -z, -s. Southern Border Southern: no examples. East Southern: at Faversham without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Northern West Southern: at Wellington (West Somerset) (6) with rel. and no ending. South West Southern: at Iddesleigh without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also in South Devon. Western West Southern: no examples. South and North Western divisions: no examples. West Eastern: at Aylesbury (p. 190) *father and mother n (=are) lame*. Mid Eastern: at Ware without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also for Mid Bedfordshire and East Haddon. South and North Eastern divisions: no examples. East Eastern: in South Norfolk, East and West Suffolk without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Border Midland (the county of

Lincolnshire): no examples. Southern North Midland: at Stalybridge without rel. with ending -n, and (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Glossop with rel. and ending -n, and (6) with rel. and *ær* along with the pres. part.; at Chapel-en-le-Frith (2 and 6) with rel. and ending -n. Western North Midland: at Skelmersdale (2 and 6) rel. and endings -z, -s; at Westhoughton without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part.; at Leyland without rel. with ending -n; at Burnley without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and -s along with the pres. part. Northern North Midland: at Poulton without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and -s; at Goosnargh without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part. Eastern North Midland: at Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, both in (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s; but at Sheffield without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Western Mid Midland: at Middlewich both (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n; the same at Shrigley; at Tarporley (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Burslem (6) with rel. and ending -s. Eastern Mid Midland: at Taddington rel. with ending -n, and (6) rel. with ending -s; at Ashford rel. with ending -z, and (6) rel. with *iz* along with the pres. part.; at Winster (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s; at Ashbourne rel. with ending -z, also without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Brampton (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Repton (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z and -s. East and Western South Midland divisions: no examples. Eastern South Midland: at Cannock Chase without rel. and ending -n, but (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Dudley without rel. with ending -z; at Atherstone (2) and (6) with rel. and no ending, at Waltham without rel. and ending; and (6) with rel. and no

ending. East Northern : at South Ainsty and Holderness without rel. with ending, -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washburn River, South Cleveland, North East Coast, and Market Weighton, all have (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s. West Northern : at Upper Swaledale, the Upper Mining Dales, Upper Craven with Upper Nidderdale, Skipton, and Mid Craven, we have for (6) rel. with ending -s ; at Hawes, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Dent, Sedburg, Kendal, Orton, Kirkby Stephen, Crosby Ravensworth, Langwathby, and Keswick, we have the form without rel. with ending -z ; but at Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel, Coniston, Long Sleddale, Temple Sowerby, Clifton, Holme Cultram, Carlisle, and Knaresdale without rel. and ending ; at Milburn, Ellonby, and Upper Swaledale with rel. and ending -z. All the dialects in this division have for (6) rel. with ending -s except at Coniston, where we have with rel. and no ending. North Northern : at South Shields (6) with rel. and ending -s ; at Newcastle and Berwick-upon-Tweed without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. The Lowland division : at Bewcastle, Hawick, Edinburgh, Arbroath, Keith, and Dunrossness without rel. and with ending -z, but (6) with rel. and ending -s ; at Stranraer and Wick without rel. and ending, but for (6) with rel. and no ending. The above are the only comparative specimens of the Lowland division given in Ellis. But Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, pp. 211-2, states that the plural and first pers. singular without -s are only used when the verb is accompanied by its proper pronoun ; when the subject is a noun, adjective, interrogative or relative pronoun, or when the verb and subject are separated by a clause, the verb takes the termination -s in all persons. Dr. Murray informs me that the persons who

supplied Dr. Ellis with the comparative specimens for Stranraer and Wick have given inaccurate versions with regard to the verbal endings. The probability is that Dr. Ellis has misunderstood the versions, because in a note (p. 683) he distinctly says that he took down the two versions hurriedly, and was afraid that some of the finer shades might have escaped him.

c. *be*.

§ 396. The vowel disappears in the weak forms of the present, and when followed by a consonant the verb disappears altogether in the plural, as *wil gue wen tet redi* *we will go when thou art ready*, *ðer at it egien they are at it again*; but *ðe bān uem they are going home*, *we selin em et oepni e kweet we are selling them at a halfpenny a quart*. The -z in the third person becomes -s before and after voiceless consonants, as *tbried et te bouts nuen guid the bread which thou boughtest is not good*, *šes pinkin e gu(e)in she is thinking of going*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i am	}	wī, we āe(r)
aim, am, im		wī(r), we(r)
ðā āt, tē āt	}	jī, je āe(r)
ðāt, tāt, tet		jī(r), je(r)
ī iz, e iz	}	{
īz, ez		
šū iz, še iz		
šūz, šez		
		ðee, ðe, ðo āe(r)
		ðee(r), ðe(r), ðe(r)

	Pret.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i wo(r) or we(r)		wī, we wo(r) or we(r)
etc.		etc.
Infin.	bī, be	
Pres. Part.	bī-in	
Past	„ bīn	

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

	Present.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i amet		{ wī, we ānt
aim, am, im net }		{ wī, we net
čā, tā, te ānt		{ jī, je ānt
čāt, tāt, tet net }		{ jī, je net
ī, e iznt		
īz, ez net }		{ čee, če, če ānt
šū, še iznt }		{ čee, če, če net
šūz, šez net }		

	Pret.	
ai, a, i wornt		wī, we wornt
ai, a, i we-net		wī, we we-net
etc.		etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

	Present.	
am ai, a, i ?		āwī, āwe ?
āčā, ātā, āte ?		ājī, āje ?
izi, izo ?		
iz šū, še ? }		āčee, āče, āče ?
išū, iše ? }		

<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
wor ai, a, i ?		wowī, wowe ?
wočā, wotā, wote ?		wojī, woje ?
wor, ī, e ?	}	wočee, woče, woče ?
wošū, woše ?		

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

amet ai, a, i ?	ānt wī, we ?
ātnčā, ātntā ?	ānt jī, je ?
ātnte ?	
iznt ī, e ?	ānt čee, če, če ?
iznt šū, še ?	

Pret.

wornt ai, a, i ?	wornt wī, we ?
etc.	etc.

In forms like *ātnt art not*, *wornt was, were not*, the *n* is vocalic.

The above forms of the present are mostly used in combination with the pronouns, in other cases we generally use *iz, ez, z, s*, cp. § 395, as *tkoilz iznt dun jet the coals are not done yet*, *čez lots on em dān trued there are lots of them down the road*, *čemz or čem e vari guidnz those are very good ones*, *tladz ez or e bān wi je the lads are going with you*, *čez fouks ets or et er oles grumlin there are people who are always grumbling*, *mī ets se pueli I who am so poorly*, *či ets nout te diu med elp me e bit thou, who hast nothing to do, mightest help me a bit*.

d. *will*.

§ 397. Present, strong form *wil*, weak *el* which loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns.

Preterite, strong form **wod**, weak forms **wed**, **ed**, the latter loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns, as **ad len čet**, **bed a kânt diu bāt it džust nā** *I would lend thee it, but I cannot do without it just now*, **tladz wed** or **ed fotš it**, *if je ast em the lads would fetch it, if you asked them*.

wod, **wed** is used as an infin. in the phrase: **ius tē wod** *to be formerly wont or willing to do a thing*, as **če ius tē wed elp me nā en čen** *they were formerly wont or willing to help me now and then*. **wod** is also in common use as a past participle, a **kud** or **ked e dunt if id wod** *I could have done it if I had wished*. But see the end of § 389.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a wil }	{ wī, wē wil
ail, al }	{ wīl, wēl
čā, tā, tē wil }	{ jī, je wil
čāl, tāl, tēl }	{ jīl, jēl
ī, e wil }	{ čee, če, čē wil
īl, el }	
šū, še wil }	
šūl, šel }	
	{ čeel, čel, čēl

Pret.

ai, a, i wod or wed }	{ wī, wē wod or wed
aid, ad, id }	{ wīd, wēd
čā, tā, tē wod or wed }	{ jī, je wod or wed
čād, tād, tēd }	{ jīd, jēd
ī, e wod or wed }	{ čee, če, čē wod or wed
īd, ed }	
šū, še wod or wed }	
šūd, šed }	
	{ čeed, čed, čēd

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a wilnt or wient etc.	wĩ, we wilnt or wient etc.

Pret.

ai, a, i wodnt } aid, ad, id net } etc.	wĩ, we wodnt } wĩd, wed net } etc.
---	--

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

wil ai, a, i ?	wil wĩ, we ?
wil čă, tă, tē ? } wită, wite ? }	wil jĩ, je ?
wil ĭ, e ? } wil šũ, še ? }	wil čee, če, če ?

Pret.

wod ai, a, i ? etc.	wod wĩ, we ? etc.
------------------------	----------------------

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

wilnt, wient ai, a, i ? etc.	wilnt, wient wĩ, we ? etc.
---------------------------------	-------------------------------

Pret.

wodnt ai, a, i ? etc.	wodnt wĩ, we ? etc.
--------------------------	------------------------

e. *do*.

§ 398. As an independent verb *diu* has its full conjugation like any other verb. The pret. *did* is used for all

persons singular and plural. Present part. *diu-in*, which has been reformed from the inf., otherwise we should have had **du(i)in* (§ 163); past part. *duin*, *dun*. Present wit *not* is *duent*, *dunet*, pret. *didnt*.

When used interrogatively as an auxiliary verb we have *diu* for the first person singular and for the plural strong form *diu*, weak forms *də*, *di*. When *do* is used affirmatively as an auxiliary verb it has, of course, no weak forms.

PRESENT.

Affirmatively.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i diu	wĩ, we diu
čă, tă, te duz	jĩ, je diu
ĩ, e duz }	čee, če, če diu
šũ, še duz }	

Interrogatively.

diu ai, a, i ?	də or di wĩ, we ?
duz čă, dustă, duste ?	də or di jĩ, je ?
duz ĩ, e ? }	də or di čee, če, če ?
duz šũ, duše ? }	

The verb *do* is not used so frequently in asking questions as in lit. Engl.: *wot pinste, sal we gue?* lit. *what thinkest thou, shall we go?* *wod e diut, pink je?* *would he do it, do you think?* See § 249.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER XI.

Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions.

I. ADVERBS.

§ 399. 1. Adverbs of manner and degree: The adverbs of manner mostly end in -li, as *ādli hardly*, *oekedli awkwardly*; but we have the stress on the suffix in *siuelī surely*, *ekuedinlái accordingly*.

ā how, *ā-ive(r)* old people say *āmive(r) however* which seems to have been contaminated with *āsemive(r) howsoever*, with the particle *sem*=the O. Dan. *sum*, O. Icel. *sem*; *apm* (lit. *happen*), *me bi perhaps*, *nobed* lit. *not but, only*, *oles always*, *omest almost*, *tiu too, also* (instead of *tiu* we very often use *en oel* lit. *and all*, *it wer e vari guidn en oel it was a very good one too*, *aim bān en oel I am going too*), *vari very*, *wil well*. But when *well* begins the sentence we use *wel* just as in lit. Engl., as *wel, a niver ied sitš en e pin i oel mi boen deez well, I never heard such (an) a thing in all my born days*; but *its oel vari wil it is all very well*, *šuz nuen se wil te-dee she is not very well to-day*.

sue, weak form *se so*. Instead of *sue* we often use *čat*, as *i we čat mad he was so angry*, *še we čat week wol še kudnt stand she was so weak that* (lit. *while*) *she could not stand*.

The adverbs *also*, *thus*, *why* are not used. To express

also we use *tiu*, *en oel*, *thus is i* *ðis wee*, and *why*, *wot fo(r)*, *wots e guen fo(r)*? *why has he gone?*, a *duent noe wot ez dun ðat fo(r)* *I don't know why he has done that*.

Adverbs of place: *oniwie(r)* *anywhere*, *ie(r)* *here*, *iðe(r)*, *hither*, *jonde(r)* *yonder*, *sumwie(r)* *somewhere*, *ðie(r)* (weak forms *ðe(r)*, *ðe(r)*) *there*, *wie(r)* *where*.

Adverbs of time: *inā* *bye-and-bye*, *presently*, *binā* *by this time*, *ive(r)* *ever*, *jestede* *yesterday*, *jestenīt* *last night*, *jet yet*, *nā* *now*, *nive(r)* *never*, *oft often*, *sin since*, *suin soon*, *te-dee to-day*, *te-moen to-morrow*, *te-moen-tnīt to-morrow (the) night*, *te-nīt to-night*, *ðen then*, *wen when*.

Affirmative and negative particles: *ai* *yes* (*jes* is also used but it is not so common as *ai*), *nee* *no* (*nou* *no* has been borrowed from the literary language), *net* *not* (instead of *net* we often use *nuen*); cp. § 357.

2. PREPOSITIONS.

§ 400. *aftē(r)* *after*, *bē-fuē(r)*, *e-fuē(r)*, *fuē(r)* *before*, *bē-twīn*, *twīn* *between*, *bi*, weak *be* *by*, *bē-int* *behind*, *bin* *within*, *dān* *down*, *e*, *ev* (before vowels) *of*, *e-bāt*, *bāt* *about*, *without*, *e-būn*, *būn* *above*, *e-gien*, *gien* *against*, *e-len* *e* *along of*, *on account of*, *e-men* *among*, *e-nent* *opposite*, *e-said*, *bē-said* *besides*, *e-stied* *e*, *stied* *e* *instead of*, *fo(r)* *for*, *frē*, *frē* *from*, *in*, *i* *in* (*i* is very common before both vowels and consonants), *inte*, *intev* (before vowels), *intul* *into*, *niē(r)* *near*, *nobēd* *except*, *on* (weak form *ə*) *on*, *of*, *oue(r)*, *ove(r)* *over*, *sin* *since*, *te*, *tev* (before vowels), *tul* *to*, *priu*, *pre* *through*, *from*, *undē(r)* *under*, *up* *up*, *wi* *with*, *wiðāt* *with-out*.

3. CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 401. The following are the chief conjunctions in addition to those prepositions and adverbs which may be

used as conjunctions: **bəd** *but*, **bə-kos**, **kos** *because*, **ən** *and*, **ət** *that* (*šat* is never used as a conjunction in the dialect), **if** *if*, **noeše(r)** *neither*, **oeše(r)** *either*, **ne(r)** *nor* (after comparatives *than*, **bete ner i pout** *better than I thought*), **o(r)**, **e(r)** *or*, **šoe** *although*, **wol** *until*, **that** (**stop wol e kumz stop** *until he comes*, **še we šat badli wol še pout šed nive mend** *she was so ill that they thought she would never get better*).

SPECIMENS.



It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years; but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

There is a great quantity of stories and poems printed in the dialect, but as they stand they are practically worthless for the purposes of this book. The transcription is neither accurate nor consistent. All the specimens given here are from printed sources. To number III. I have added the original in order to show the kind of transcription usually employed in such books.

The sources are:—III. (*The Yorkshireman's Comic Annual*, 1884, pp. 37-38), IV. (*ditto*, 1885, pp. 14-17), V. (*ditto*, 1882, pp. 24-26), VI. (*Yorkshire Sketches*, by William Cudworth, pp. 11-17), VII., VIII., IX. (*Dialect and other Poems*, by Ben Preston, pp. 31-33, 11-12, 1-10).

I.

Comparative Specimen.

See Ellis, EEP. vol. v. p. 7*. In this and the Dialect Test I have inserted the forms in parentheses in the literary English Specimens in order to facilitate the reading of the dialect versions.

1. 'wel, neəbə(r), jī ən im mə buəp laf ət ðis niuz ə main.
uə keəz ? ðats noəðər iə nə ðiə(r).

2. feu men dī kos ðə laft at, wī noə, duənt wə ? wot səd
mak əm ? its nət vari laikli, iz it ?

3. āsəm·rivə ðiəz ə tfaks ə tkeəs, suə dʒust od jə din, frend,
ən bi kwaiət wol iv dun. ākɒ !

4. 'aim siuer a iəd əm seə—sum ə ðem fouks ət went
priu tuəl pɪɒ frə tfəst ðəsənz,—þat a did, [seəf] siuer
i·nɪf,—

5. ət tʃuɪst sun isen, ə gət lad ə nain, niu is faðə voiz
ət wuns, ðo(ə) it 'wo sə kwɪər ən skwiəkin, ən ad trāst 'im
tə speik t'riup oni deə, ai, a 'wod ðat.

6. ən toud wumən əsen l tel oni on jə ət laf nā, ən tel jə
streit of, tiu, bāt mitʃ boðə(r), if jəl nobəd as ə(r), oə ! wiənt
ʃə ?—

7. ət oni reət ʃu teld it 'mɪ wen i ast ə(r), tū ə pɪri taimz
ouə(r), ʃu did, ən 'ʃu outnt tə bi rɛɒ i sitʃ [ən] ə point əz
ðis, wot pɪɪk jə ?

I.

Comparative Specimen.

1. Well, neighbour, you and he may both laugh at this news of mine. Who cares? That is neither here nor there.

2. Few men die because they are laughed at, we know, don't we? what should make them? It is not very likely, is it?

3. Howsoever these are the facts of the case, so just hold your [din] noise, friend, and be quiet till I have done. Hearken!

4. *I* am [sure] certain I heard them say—some of [them] those folks who went through the whole thing from the first themselves,—that did I, [sure] safe enough,—

5. That the youngest son himself, a great [lad] boy of nine, knew his father's voice at once, though it *was* so queer and squeaking, and I would trust *him* to speak the truth any day, aye, I *would* [that].

6. And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now, and tell you straight off, too, without much bother, if you will only ask her, oh! won't she?—

7. [at any rate] leastways she told it *me* when I asked her, two or three times over, did she, and *she* ought not to be wrong on such a point as this, what do you think?

8. wel ez a wə se(ə)-in, ʃūd tel jə, ā, wiər ən wen ʃə fan
d'rukɪ ānd et ʃə koəlz ər uzbn.

9. ʃu sweə ʃə so(ə) im wi ər oən in, ligin reit et ful lenʃ,
ə tgrund, in iz guid sundə koit, tlois bi d'uər ə tās, dān et
tkoənər ə jon loin.

10. i wə ruərin ə'weə, sez ʃū, fər oəl twæld laik ə puəli
bān, ər ə litl las in ə friət.

11. ən ʃat apmd, ez ər ən ə douter-i-lə kom priu tbak
jād frə inin twet tluez āt tē drai ə tweʃin deə.

12. wol tketl wə boilin fə t'io, wun fain brīt sumər
aftənuin, nobəd ə wik sin kum tnekst pēzdə.

13. ən, di jə noə? a nivə liənd nə muə nə ʃis ə ʃat
biznəs up tē tē-deə, əs siuər ez mi neəm z džon ʃepəd, ən a
duənt wənt tiu oəðə(r), ʃio nā!

14. ən su(ə) am bān uəm tē mi supə(r). guid nīt, ən
duənt bi sē redi tē kro(ə) ouər ə bodi ə'giən, wen ə toeks ə
ʃis ʃat ə tuðə(r).

15. its ə week fuil et preəts bāt riəzn. ən ʃats mai last
wəd. guid bai.

8. Well as I was saying, *she* would tell you, how, where, and when she found the drunken [hound] that she calls her husband.

9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying [right] stretched at full length, on the ground, in his good Sunday coat, close by the door of the house, down at the corner of yon lane.

10. He was [roaring] whining away, says she, for all the world like a [poorly barn] sick child, or a little [lass] girl in a fret.

11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes on [the] a washing day.

12. While the kettle was boiling for [the] tea, one fine bright summer afternoon, only a week [since] ago come next Thursday.

13. And, do you know? I never learned [no] any more [nor] than this of that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!

14. And so I am going home to [my supper] sup. Good night, and don't be so [ready] quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of this that or t' other.

15. It is a weak fool that prates without reason. And that is my last word. Good bye.

II.

Dialect Test.

See Ellis, p. 8*, and compare the version given below with the one in Ellis (p. 389), which contains several strange mistakes both in the version and the notes to it. If his rendering of the dialect test of other dialect speakers is as inaccurate as that of the Windhill dialect, the value of these tests for phonetic and philological purposes is not very great. The classified word-list (pp. 391-4) also contains many mistakes. The only way in which I can account for these inaccuracies is partly through the hurried manner in which the dial. test and classified word-list were taken down and partly through their not having been revised.

1. su(ə) a seə meəts, jə sī nā ət im reit ə'bāt ʒat litl las kumin frə tskuil jondə(r).

2. ʒuz gu(ə)-in dān truəd ʒiə priu tred geət ə tleft and said ə tweə.

3. siuər i'nif, tbān z guən streit up tə d'uər ə tren əs,

4. wiə ʃl tšons tə find ʒat drukn diəf wiznd fele (more commonly tšap) ə tneəm ə toməs.

5. wi oəl no(ə) im vari wīl.

6. wiənt toud tšap suin teitš ə nət tə diu it ə'giən, puə piw!

7. liuk! iznt it triu?

II.

Dialect Test.

1. So I say, mates, you see now that I am right about that little [lass] girl coming from the school yonder.
2. She is going down the road there through the red gate on the left hand side of the way.
3. Sure enough, the [barn] child has gone straight up to the door of the wrong house,
4. where she will chance to find that drunken deaf [wizzened] shrivelled fellow of the name of Thomas.
5. We all know him very well.
6. Won't the old chap soon teach her not to do it again, poor thing!
7. Look! Isn't it true?

III.

TBATL Ɛ T'LUƐZ LAINZ.

ai, Grees, las, it wƕr oel ouer Ɛ bit Ɛv Ɛ tluəs kuəd. am
 nƕt wun Ɛ tsuət tƕ guƕ peillin up Ɛn dān dirin fouk ouƕ(r),
 ƕz ƕ riul; Ɔa noƕz Ɔat. wot ƕai wont is piəs ƕn kwaiƕtnəs,
 bƕd if fouk wiƕnt let mƕ ƕv it [or et], al mak ƕm sit up fot,
 5 ƕz oni wumƕn ƕwod ƕt ƕd ƕr ƕn weƕ tƕ mak i twƕld, ƕn ƕ lot
 ƕ bānz tƕ mak ƕn mend fo(r), nivƕ neƕm ƕ uzbƕn ƕt nivƕ
 blakliƕdƕd ƕ greet ƕ wešt ƕ winde sin wed wƕ wo(r). Ɔa
 noƕz ƕz wil ƕz ƕai noƕ wot ƕ gƕt wešin ai ƕv ivri wik—ƕ lot
 ƕ muki smoks ƕn skƕts, ƕt jƕ mƕ boil ƕn betƕ boil, ƕn Ɔen bi
 10 nieli ƕz bad ƕz wen jƕ bƕgan. Ɔƕ duƕnt koel it tgriƕzi miln
 fƕ nout. tiuzdƕ z olƕs bin mai wešin deƕ fƕ Ɔiƕz siks jiƕ bak
 ƕ muƕ(r). a olƕs put t'luəs tƕ stƕp tnƕt ƕfuƕ(r), ƕn get up ƕt
 faiv ƕtlƕk i tmoenin, ƕfuƕ Ben ƕn tbānz guƕz tƕ Ɔƕ wāk,
 ƕn gets tsetpan ƕgeƕt, ƕn z ivri tlāt āt suin afƕ brekfƕs
 15 taim, if Ɔƕz ƕ guid druft, fƕr if Ɔƕz wun jƕ muƕ nƕr ƕnuƆƕr
 ƕt maks Ben liuk blak its ƕ lot ƕ tluƕz inin ƕbāt.

Ɔats bin mai we(ƕ) ƕ gu(ƕ)in on, ƕn šuz noƕn it ƕz wil ƕz
 iv noƕn it misen. wol Ɔis apmd wi wƕr ƕz guid neƕbƕz ƕz
 nƕd bi. wi mud fratš ƕ bit nā ƕn Ɔen ouƕ tbānz—fƕ Ɔat
 20 Siuzi ƕ ƕz iz ƕ reit ƕteastril ƕv ƕ las, ƕn giz āƕ Džoni sum reƕ
 slaps sumtaimz—bƕd wiƕ nivƕr ed nƕ boƆƕ tƕ miƕn out wol
 nā. ƕn if tƕl bƕliv mƕ, las, av dun muƕ fƕ Ɔat Ɔiƕ wumƕn
 nƕr if šƕd bin mi ƕn sistƕ(r). a neglektƕd mi ƕn uƕm tƕ

III.

T'BATTLE O' T'TLOAZE LINES.

AY, Grace, lass, it wor all ovver a bit of a tloaze cord. I'm nut one o' t'soart to go peylin' up an' dahn dingin' fowk ovver, as a rule; thah knaws that. What I want is peace an' quietness, but if fowk weant let me hev it, I'll mak' 'em sit up for it, as onny woman wod 'at hed her awn 5 way to mak' i' t'world, an' a lot o' barns to mak' an' mend for, nivver name a husband 'at nivver blackleaded a grate or weshed a winda sin' wed we wor. Thah knaws as weel as I knaw what a gurt weshin' I hev ivvery week—a lot o' mucky smocks an' skirts, 'at ye may boil an' better 10 boil, an' then be nearly as bad as when ye began. They don't call it t'greasy miln for nowt. Tuesday's awlus been my weshin' day for these six year back or more. I awlus put t'tloaze to steep t'neet afore, an' get up at five o'clock i' t'mornin', afore Ben an' t'barns goes to ther wark, an' 15 gets t'set-pan agate, an' hez ivvery claht aht sooin after brekfast time, if ther's a gooid druft, for if ther's one thing more nor another 'at mak's Ben lewk black it's a lot o' tloaze hingin' abaht.

That's been my way o' goin' on, an' shoo's knawn it as 20 weel as I've knawn it mysen. Whol this happen'd we wor as gooid nabors as need be. We mud fratch a bit nah an' then ovver t'barns—for that Susey o' hers is a reyt tay-strill of a lass, an' gives ahr Johnny some rare slaps sometimes—bud we've nivver hed no bother to mean owt whol 25 nah. An' if ta'll believe me, lass, I've done more for that theer woman nor if shoo'd been my awn sister. I ne-

weest on e wen še wə ligin in e tlast bān ; av swild tpsidž
 25 duznz e taimz wen its bīn ē tān ; en a wə niver e'gīen takin
 keər e tās for e wen šez wontəd tə guē tə tmītin. šūz e
 grand en tə guē tə tmītin, šū iz šat ; bəd a oləs sed, en al
 se(ə) e'gīen, et šem et prəfesəz tə bi sə piuər en guid əz oləs
 twāst wen šə kum tə bi reit rekəd up. a wuns niu e pāsanz
 30 doutər et didnt no(ə) ā tə freəm tə weš e pot up, en šə kəd
 fešn tə guē tə t'šapil ivri sundə i twik. bəd jə duənt no(ə)
 u(ə) is sānd wol jəv bodmd əm reit ; en if onibodi kəd e
 teld mə pri wik sin et Meəri Džeglz əd e dun əs šu ez dun tə
 mə, ast e proən d'ištlāt i šə feəs en teld əm šə wə nuən
 35 wot šə out tə bī. bəd šəz nout tə bi sed fot. šes sum
 fouk əd disieəv e maiklskoup, še sə dip.

wel, əz a wə telin šə, av oləs wešt e t'iuədzə šis moni e
 jīə(r), fər a laik tə gu(ə) āt e bit əv e mundə, wen iv getn
 əm šə sundə tluəz brušt en saidəd ə'weə, en a mak nout e
 40 wešin en beəkin tə-geðər et tbak end e twik, wen
 jə səd bi tliənin. suə tiuədzə .z mai deə, en šu noəz it.
 wel, e fotnit sin kum jəstədə, a gat up et faiv ə'tlok, əz
 iuzl, en went at it laik e oəs wol ə'bāt brekfəs taim. šen
 a tiuk t'luəs kuəd en pout ad bi getin e tūpri pīnz āt. bəd,
 45 wod tə bə'līv it ? Meəri əd guən en putn ər oən kuəd āt
 en getn it ful e tluəz. a kəd ādli bə'līv mi oən īn. a nivē
 niu e weš wol wednədzə ə'fuər i oəl mi laif, su(ə) a guəz up
 tul ər, en a sez, 'wots tmīenin e šis laik ?' 'tmīenin e
 wot ?' šu sez, əz inisnt əz e stuft miul. 'didnt tə no(ə) it
 50 wə mai wešin moənin ?' a sez. 'apm a did,' šu sez, 'en
 apm a didnt, bəd a spuəz av əz mitš reit tə in mai tluəz āt
 əz šā ez tə in šain.' šis netld mə ; su(ə) a sez, 'šə noəz

glected my awn hoam to wait on her when shoo wor liggin' in o' t'last barn; I've swilled t'passidge dozens o' times when it's been her turn; an' I wor nivver ageean takkin' 30 care o' t'hahse for her when shoo's wanted to go to t'meetin'. Shoo's a grand un to go to t'meetin', shoo is that; bud I awlus said, an' I'll say ageean, 'at them 'at professes to be so pure an' gooid is awlus t'warst when they come to be reyt reckoned up. I once knew a parson's dowter 'at 35 didn't knaw hah to frame to wesh a pot up, an' shoo could feshan to go to t'chapel ivvery Sunday i' t'week. Bud ye doan't knaw who is sahnd whol ye've bottom'd 'em reyt; an' if onnybody could ha' told me three week sin' 'at Mary Jaggles wod ha' done as shoo hez done to me, I sud ha' 40 thrawn t'dishelaht i' ther face an' told 'em they wor noan what they owt to be. But ther's nowt to be said for it. Ther's some fowk 'ud deceive a michaelscowp, they're so deep.

Well, as I wor tellin' tha, I've awlus weshd o' t'Tuesday 45 this monny a year, for I like to go aht a bit of a Monday, when I've gotten 'em ther Sunda' tloaze brushed an' sided away, an' I mak' nowt o' weshin an' bakin' together at t'back end o' t'week, when ye sud be tleanin'. So Tuesday's my day, an' shoo knaws it. Well, a fortnit sin' come 50 yesterday, I gat up at five o'clock, as ushal, an' went at it like a horse whol abaht brekfast time. Then I tewk t'tloaze cord an' thowt I'd be gettin' a toathree things aht. Bud, wod ta believe it? Mary hed goan an' putten her awn cord aht an' gotten it full o' tloaze. I could hardly 55 believe my awn een. I nivver knew her wesh whol Wednesday afore i' all my life, so I goes up tul her, an' I says, 'What's t'meanin' o' this like?' 'T'meanin' o' what?' shoo says, as innocent as a stuffed mule. 'Didn't ta knaw it wor my weshing mornin'?' I says. 'Happen I did,' 60 shoo says, 'an' happen I didn't, bud I suppose I've as mitch reyt ta hing my tloaze aht as tha hez ta hing thine.' This nettled me; so I says, 'Thah knaws varry weel 'at Tues-

vari wīl et tiuzdæ z mai deæ, en su(ə) al þenk ðæ tæ get ðem
 tlāts æ ðain āt æ truəd æs suin æs tæ kan.' 'uæ tæ toekin
 55 tul?' šu sez. 'ða noez vari wīl u(ə) im toekin tul,' a sez,
 'suæ let s e næ boðæ(r).' ðen šu tēnz rānd en šu sez, 'av ez
 mitš reit tæ ðis grund en tæ ðat thuespuest ez ðā ez, en al sī
 ðæ fat æfuær al tak æm dān, suæ nā ða noez.' 'al pūl æm
 dān if tæ duznt,' a sez. 'if tæ duz ðal get ði topin pūld,' šu
 60 sez. 'en uæl pūl it?' a sez; 'uæl pūl it, Meæri Džeglz?'
 en a went up tul æ tæ šeu ær a wæ nuæn fleod on æ(r), nær oni
 sitš laik. 'ðal sī uæ,' šu sez, 'suæ get intæ tās wi ðæ.' a wæ
 sum en mad, ða mæ bi siuæ(r), su(ə) a sez, 'get intæ tās
 ðisen, jæ oud þin; uæ stāvd tkat?' 'uæ kudnt þoil tæ kīp
 65 wun?' šu sez. 'uæ boild d'īstlāt up wi tbrop?' sez ai.
 'uæ senz ðæ bānz āt i regz?' sez šū. 'uæ z ren i ðær ied?'
 sez ai. 'ðā āt, en oel bælemin ðæ,' šu sez.

a wornt bān tæ stand sitš lenwidž ez ðat oni lomæ(r),
 su(ə) a þriu mi kuəd dān en ran intæ tās en gat tkāvin
 70 naif. ðen a fliu et æ kuəd wi it in æ džifi. bæd ad næ suinæ
 bægun æ seægin wi it næ šæ rušez at mæ wi tlon bruš en
 ramz it intæ mi fees, fær oel it wæ kuvæd wi wet en muk.
 ad sitš en æ muki fees ez ða nivæ soe sin tæ wæ boen. bæd
 a wæ nuæn bān tæ bi bet, su(ə) a fotšt mi oæn lom bruš, en
 75 aftæ rubin it i tsludž i tmidl æ truəd a went en peentæd ivri
 reg et šed imin āt wi it. Meæri ðen fotšt æ peelful æ sudz en
 þriu æm ouær āæ duæstnz, bæd a gat æ pigin ful æ tseam suæt
 æ stuf en let ær ev it feær i tfees. æ reglæ krād æd getn rānd
 bi ðis taim, en tladz kept sinin āt oel suæts æ lou stuf, en
 80 wot æd æ bīn tupšot on it oel a duænt no(ə) if āæ Ben ednt
 apmd tæ kum uæm tæv iz brekfæs džust ðen.

day is my day, an so I'll thenk tha to get them clahts o' thine aht o' t'road as sooin as ta can.' 'Who're ta talkin' 65 tul?' shoo says. 'Thah knows varry weel who I'm talkin' tul,' I says, 'so let's hev no bother.' Then shoo turns rahnd an' shoo says, 'I've as mitch reyt to this grund an' to that tloaze-post as thah hez, an' I'll see tha fat afore I'll tak' 'em dahn, so nah thah knows.' 'I'll pool 'em dahn if 70 ta doesn't,' I says. 'If ta does thah'll get thy toppin' pooled,' shoo says. 'An' who'll pool it?' I says; 'who'll pool it, Mary Jaggles?' an' I went up tul her to show her I wor noan flayed on her, nor onny sitch like. 'Thah'll see who,' shoo says, 'so get into t'hahse wi' tha.' I wor 75 some an' mad, thah may be suar, so I says, 'Get into t'hahse thysen, ye owd thing; who starved t'cat?' 'Who couldn't thoil ta keep one?' shoo says. 'Who boiled t'dishclaht up wi' t'broth?' says I. 'Who sends ther barns aht i regs?' says shoo. 'Who's reng i' ther heead?' says I. 'Thah art, an' all belengin' tha,' shoo says.

I warrant bahn to stand sitch langwidge as that onny longer, so I threw my cord dahn an' ran into t'hahse an' gat t'carvin' knife. Then I flew at her cord wi' it in a jiffy. Bud I'd no sooiner begun o' sawin' wi' it nor shoo 85 rushes at me wi' t'long brush an' rams it into my face, for all it wor covered wi' wet an' muck. I'd sitch a mucky face as thah nivver saw sin' ta wor born. Bud I wor noan bahn to be bet, so I fotched my awn long brush, an' after rubbin' it i' t'sludge i' t'middle o' t'road I went an' painted 90 ivvery reg 'at shoo hed hingin' aht wi' it. Mary then fotched a pailful o' suds an' threw 'em over ahr doorstuns, bud I gat a piggin' full o' t'same soart o' stuff an' let her hev' it fair i' t'face. A reggalar crahd hed gotten rahnd by this time, an' t'lads kept singin' aht all soarts o' low 95 stuff, an' what 'ad ha' been t'upshot on it all I don't knaw if ahr Ben heddant happened to come hoam to his brekfast just then.

'What's up nah?' says Ben; so I at it an' tell'd him,

‘ wots up nā ? ’ sez Ben ; su(ə) a at it ən teld im, ol-ðoə še
 wər ektərin ə’weə laik mad ivri bit ə t’aim. fə wuns Ben
 tiuk mai said, ən i tiuk ə tluəz, ən tkuəd, ən ivriþin dʒust
 85 əz it wo(r), ən beəd əm slap on təv ər oən duəstnz. ðe
 wər ə bit ə kwaiətnəs ðen fər ə bit, ən a gat mi oən kuəd
 ful ə tluəz āt ə’fuə Ben went bak ə’giən təv iz wāk. in ə
 wail ət aftə(r), ā-ivə(r), a iəd ə lafin noiz, su(ə) a popt mi iəd
 āt ə d’uə(r), ən ðiər if toud bīzm ednt guən ən kut mi lain
 90 dān, ən oəl mi tluəz wə ligin ə tfluə(r). a faied up ən a
 went təv ər ās, bəd šu slamd d’uər i mi feəs ən put tlatš
 dān su(ə) əz i kudnt get in. ‘ al mak ðə pee fə ðis, jə
 treš ! ’ a šātəd priu tkei-oil. ‘ mak on ! ’ šu šātəd bak, ən ad
 tə gu(ə) ən sam mi tluəz up ən weš əm ouər ə’giən. wot əd
 95 ə kum tə pas if it ednt tānd āt tə bi ə wet deə a kānt tel ;
 bəd it kom dān laik kats ən dogz, ən wi buəp ed tə drai wə
 tluəz i tās.

wen nīt kom a wə fleəd ðəd bī ə boni rumpəs, fə Ben wə
 boilin wi reədž. if oni ə Meəri bānz kom niər āəz šu fotšt
 100 əm in wi ə tlatə(r), ən priətnd tə kil əm if ivə ðə leəkt wi
 ðem þinəz oni muə(r). ‘ wir əz guid əz jī ! ’ sez āə Dik.
 ‘ bəd jāə muðəz ə bad ən ; šuz bān tə bi teən tə tlokup, ’ sez
 Meəriz junist las. þinəz gat tə sitš ən ə pitš, indīd, wol āə
 Ben went ən ofəd tuəl famli, big ən litl, āt tə feit. ā-ivə(r),
 105 Meəri uzbn z ə nais kwaiət suət əv ə tšap, ən av nout tə
 se(ə) ə’giən ‘im, ən i wodnt oəðə mel nə mak. ən ðats wot
 wiv getn tul, ən ā wis kum on tnekst tiuzdə ðə loəd-uənli
 noəz. bəd as nivə fə’giv ə(r) ; nivə wol i liv ; tnasti guid-
 fə-nout ! after oəl ət iv dun for ər ən oəl, ən nivə tšəədžd
 110 ər ə oəpni pīs.

wornt ðat ə nok ət d’uə(r) ? a þout it wo(r). kum in.
 wel, if it iznt Meəri ! ða sez ða þout it wə wednzdə ? ən

although shoo wor hectorin' away like mad ivvery bit o' 100
 t'time. For once Ben tewk my side, an' he tewk her
 tloaze, an' t'cord, an' ivverything just as it wor, an' beng'd
 'em slap on to her awn doorstuns. Theer wor a bit o'
 quietness then for a bit, an' I gat my awn cord full o'
 tloaze aht afore Ben went back agean to his wark. In a 105
 while at after, hahivver, I heeard a laughin' noise, so I popt
 my heead aht o' t'door, an' theer if t'owd besom heddant
 goan an' cut my line dahn, an' all my tloaze wor ligg'in' o'
 t'floor. I fired up an' I went to her hahse, but shoo
 slammed t'door i' my face an' put t'latch dahn so as I 110
 couldn't get in. 'I'll mak tha pay for this, ye tresh!' I
 sharted threw t'keyhoil. 'Mak' on!' shoo sharted back,
 an' I hed to go an' sam my tloaze up an' wesh 'em ovver
 agean. What 'ud hev come to pass if it heddant turned
 aht to be a wet day I can't tell; bud it com' dahn like 115
 cats an' dogs, an' we both hed to dry wer tloaze i' t'hahse.

When neet com' I wor flay'd there'd be a bonny rumpus,
 for Ben wor boilin' wi' rage. If onny o' Mary's barns com'
 near ahrs shoo fotched 'em in wi' a clatter, an' threaten'd
 to kill 'em if ivver they laikt wi' *them things* onny more. 120
 'We're as gooid as ye!' says ahr Dick. 'Bud yahr
 mother's a bad un; shoo's bahn to be ta'en to t'lockup,'
 says Mary's youngest lass. Things gat ta sitch a pitch,
 indeed, whol ahr Ben went an' offered t'whoal family, big
 an' little, aht to feyt. Hahivver, Mary's husband's a nice, 125
 quiet sort of a chap, an' I've nowt to say agean *him*, an'
 he woddant awther mel nor mak'. An' that's what we've
 gotten tul, an' hah we sal com' on t'next Tuesday the Lord
 oanly knaws. Bud I'se nivver forgive her; nivver whol
 I live; t'nasty gooid-for-nowt! After all 'at I've done for 130
 her an' all, an' nivver charged her a hawpney piece.

Worrant that a knock ot t'door? I thowt it wor. Come
 in. Well, if it isn't Mary! Thah says thah thowt it wor
 Weddinsday? An' thah wants to be reyt? So dew I.
 I don't know what we've hed to fall aht abaht; an' I've 135

Ǿa wonts tē bi reit? suē diu ai. a duēnt noē wot wēv ed
 tē foel āt ē·bāt; ēn av džust bin se(ē)in et if ivē Ǿē wēr ē
 115 wumēn et i þout out ē·bāt it wē Ǿī. kum in wi Ǿē. av
 bin evin ē bit ē frendli tšat wi Greēs iē(r). tketl z on,
 ēn av ē fati keēk i tuvm, ēn a dāē seē Ǿez ē drop ē
 Džēmeēkē sumwiē(r). sit Ǿē dān, las.

just been sayin' 'at if ivver theer wor a woman 'at I thowt
owt abaht it wor thee. Come in wi' tha. I've been
hevin' a bit ov a friendly chat wi' Grace here. T'kettle's
on, an' I've a fatty cake i' t'oven, an' I dar' say theer's a
drop o' Jamaica somewheer. Sit tha dahn, lass.

IV.

TKUKŪ TLOK.

a wə dān ət Līdz tuðə wik, ən bi-in reəðə drai aftə
 liukin rānd t'ān, a apmd tə pop intəv ə eələs nət fāə frə
 tsteišn, wiə ðə wə bān tə bi ə rafl fər ə kukū tlok. a də
 seə jəl noə wot ə kukū tlok iz; ā-ivə(r), its ə tlok əts getn
 5 ə oil i tfeəs ont wiər ə bəd pops āt ivri āər ən šāts 'kukū'
 əstied ə straikin, ən šāts wuns ivri oəf āər əz wīl. nā it
 wə tseəm ət ðis rafl əz it iz ət ivri uðə(r)—ðe wər oəl
 wontin tə bi twinə(r). ðe wə niəli oəl juŋ tšaps ət wər in,
 ən ət əbāt sevm ətlok ðe bə-gan ə mustrin tə'geðə(r). wol
 10 ðə wə weətin ðiə fər əm oəl tənin up, ðe kəd toək ə nout
 nobəd ðis kukū tlok. 'am siuər ai sl win it,' sed Ned ə
 oud Bilz. 'ðal nət win ðis,' sed Krakə(r). 'av nət bīn in
 ə rafl jət bəd wot iv wun.' 'ðat tlok l bi 'main tənīt, ər els
 am tšet,' sed Džim Tanə(r). 'ə diəl on jəl find jəsənz
 15 mis'teən,' sed juŋ Stroəbəri, kos av kum þri mail ə pəpəs
 tə fotš it.' t'aim kom ət last for əm tə šak, ən if jəd nobəd
 sīn əm erin on t'eəbl tə sī wot numəz wə tēnd up, jəd aktli
 ə þout ðə wə bān tə swolə tbeəsin. trafl wər ouər ət last,
 ən Bili Mušrəm wə di'kleəd tə bi twinə(r). wen (ə)levm
 20 ətlok kom, tlanloəd teld əm it wə taim tə bi skiftin, suə
 Bili gat is tlok ən went uəm. nā Bili didn't no(ə) ət it wər
 ə kukū tlok, ən id niə sīn wun ə'fuə(r), su(ə) it koəzd im ə
 diəl ə trubl, əz al tel jə in ə bit 'sə ðə, Džini wot iv brout
 ðə,' i sed tə twaif, əz i tlapt t'lok on t'eəbl wen ə gat uəm.
 25 'wiər es tə getn ðat þriu, Bili?' šu sed. 'av wun it,' sed
 Bili. 'ai, its ə boni ən. av niə sīn wun laik ðat ə'fuə(r).
 bəd let s bi šapin fə bed, Bili, fər its getin lat.' 'al in t'lok

up ə'fuər i guə,' sed Bili, əz ə went fər ə neəl ən tamə(r).
 aftər əd un it up ə'gɪən twoəl, ən set tpendlēm wegin, ðe
 went tə bed; bəd ðed nuən bɪn in moni minits ə'fuə ðə iəd 30
 sumət šāt 'kukū!' 'wot ðə emənt s ðat?' sed Bili.
 'neə, ai kānt tel,' sed Džini. 'am siuər a iəd sumdi šāt
 kukū,' sed Bili. 'suə did ai, Bili,' sed twaif. Bili gat up,
 strak ə lit, ðen went dān-tsteəz. i liukt oəl up ən dān,
 bə'int d'uez, intə tkubəd ən tkoil oil, bəd kəd find nout, 35
 su(ə) i went ən gat intə bed ə'gɪən. in ə bit i iəd 'kukū'
 twelv taimz. 'iə ðə, Džini,' i sed, 'ðats pleən i'nif, bi
 gum!' ən džumpt āt ə bed, strak ə lit, ran dān-tsteəz, gat
 od ə tpuəkər ən bə'gan tə unt up ən dān ə'gɪən. 'a kɪ sɪ
 nout dān iə(r), Džini,' i sed, aftə liukin up ən dān fər ə'bāt 40
 ten minits, 'džust fil if ðəz onibodi undə tbed.' 'neə, bi
 gum, Bili; brɪn tlit ən kum ən liuk fə ðisen.' 'ðat nuən
 fleəd, ā tə?' sed Bili, bə'ginin tə bi frɪnd isen, ən diðərin
 wol ə kəd ādli od tkanl i tstik. 'neə, am nət ə bit fleəd,'
 šu sed, 'bəd av iəd fouk se(ə) ət twelv ətlok ət nɪt s t'aim 45
 ət bogədz bə'gin tə nok ə'bāt, ən its džust ə'bāt twelv nā.'
 ðat wər i'nif fə Bili. tkanl flopt āt ə tstik, ən i rušt upsteəz
 ən tumld intə bed əz if sumdi wər aftər im. 'oə, mēðə(r)!'
 skriəmd Džini, ɸɪŋkin Bili əd sɪn sumət. Bili kuvəd iseln
 ouə tiəd wi t'luez ən krept dān tə tbodm ə tbed. id getn 50
 sə fāe dān ət wun əv is fit un ə bit ouə tbodm, ən tkitlin
 bi-in upsteəz ən wontin sumət tə leək wi, gat od ə Bili tuəz
 wi it tloez. 'mēðə(r)!' Bili šātəd, əz i dregd iz leg up.
 'ɸɪvz!' skriəmd Džini, əs šu kuvəd ə'sen ouə tiəd. noəðər
 on əm dəst stə fər ə'bāt ten minits. ət last Džini sed, 55
 'Bili! Bili!' 'od ði din las.' 'dus tə ɸɪŋk ðis ās əz
 oəntəd, Bili?' 'am siuər it iz,' sed Bili, 'ən al flit tfəst ɸɪŋ
 ə munde moənin. a niə bəlɪvd i bogədz ə'fuə(r), bəd a kɪ
 bəlɪv it nā, bəkəs av felt wun.' 'felt wun?' sed Džini.
 'ai e fə siuə(r), las.' 'ən wot wor it laik?' šu sed. 'a kānt 60
 tel. it kom ən gat od ə mi tu(ə) ə bit sɪn.' Džini flopt ouə
 tiəd ə'gɪən, ən Bili ɸɪŋkin šəd sɪn sumət, flopt ouə tiəd tiu.
 in ə bit, ivriɸɪn bi-in kwaiət, Džini popt ər iəd āt ə bed

- ægien. 'Bili, a wiš it wə moənin,' šu sed. 'suə diu ai,'
 63 sed Bili, əz ə flopt iz iəd āt. 'am feən ðā iəd it əz wil əz
 mī, ər els ða məd apm ə þout ad bin driəmin.' 'it wə nuə
 driəmin, Bili, fə noəðer on əz əd bīn ə'slīp.' ðe buəþ leəd
 lisnin, ən ivriþin wə sə kwaiət ðe kəd iə t'lok tikin dān-
 tsteəz. 'kukū!' wə šāted ægien. 'jonz tseəm din ægien,'
 70 šu sed; 'am siuer its dān-tsteəz. gu(ə) ən ev ə'nuðə liuk.'
 'a duənt noə wiə tkanl iz,' i sed; 'it tumld āt ə tstik
 sumwiə(r).' 'wel, itl nuən bi fāer of; get up ən liuk fot.'
 Bili gat up, went on iz anz ən nīz, ən bə'gan gruəpin ə'bāt
 tfluə fə tkanl. nā Džini əd un ə frok ən skāts on ə neəl ət
 75 t'op ə tsteəz, ən Bili apmd tə tutš əm wen i wər untin
 fə tkanl, ən ðe kom tumlin on im. i džumpt intə bed
 wi sitš fuəs et i nokt iz waif āt ə tuðə said. 'māðə(r)!
 þīvz!' skriəmd Džini, ən šu opmd twində ən šāted 'elp!'
 ə plismən et wə džust pasin, þin kin sumət wə ren i tās,
 80 brast d'uər opm ən went in. 'wot s tə diu iə(r)?' i sed.
 'kan jə sī onibodi ðiə(r)?' Džini šāted. 'ā kan i sī i d'āk?'
 i sed, əz i šut d'uə tə kīp onibodi frə gu-in āt. 'stop ðiə
 wol Bili gets ə lit,' šu sed, 'kos ðəz oəðə þīvz ə bogədz i
 tās.' Bili gat ə lit, ən im ən tplismən siətšt buəþ upsteəz
 85 ən dān, bəd kəd find nout. 'jə fə'gat tə liuk undə tbed,'
 sed Bili. ə'weə tplismən went upsteəz, ən Bili ən twaif
 krept aftər im. nout wə fun undə tbed, suə tplismən sed et
 ðe must ə bin mis'teən. wol ðe wər upsteəz tbed šāted
 'kukū' ægien. dān kom tplismən, tū steps et wuns, ən
 90 Bili ən twaif krept aftər im. ə siətš wə ðen meəd i ivri
 niuk ən koəne(r), ivm undə t'iepot ən tsoltsele(r), bəd
 nout wə fun. 'ðes sumət kwier ə'bāt ðis,' sed tplismən.
 'ðes sumət vari kwie(r),' Džini sed. 'e jə ivər iəd
 sitš dinz əz ðem i tās ə'fue(r)?' tplismən ast. 'niver ə'fue
 95 tə-nit,' Džini sed. 'wel,' sed tplismən, bə'ginin tə bi əs
 fleəd əz oəðə Bili ə twaif, ən gu-in əz wait əz ə šit, 'as bi
 rānd ægien in ə'bāt ən āə(r), ən al liuk in,' bəd i wə feən tə
 get āt, ən ðev nət sīn im sin. Bili ən twaif krept upsteəz
 ægien, ən džust əz ðed getn intə bed ðe iəd 'kukū' wuns

muə(r). 'wel, ðis kaps oel et i ivər iəd tel on,' sed Bili. 100
 'its tlast nīt i ðis ās fə mī,' sed Džini. 'a wodnt stop iər
 if ðəd let mə liv rent-frī.' 'its nu(ə) ius gu-in dān-tsteəz
 ə'giən, iz it, las, wi kɹ find nout?' 'neə, wi məd dʒust əz
 wīl stop wīe wə āər ən kīp wokɹ wol moənin.' ðe wispəd
 tə wun ən'uðə wol tū ə'tlok, ən ðen ðe iəd 'kukū' twais. 105
 'bi gum, its jondər ə'giən!' Bili sed, ən it oləs sānz i tseəm
 pleəs. av ə guid maind tə sit dān-tsteəs ə bit ən sī if i kɹ
 find it āt.' 'diu, Bili,' šu sed. Bili let tkanl, krept pratli
 dān-tsteəz, ən piəkt isen i trokin tšeə(r), bəd i suin fel
 ə'slip. i didnt iə tbəd šāt wen it wər oef past tū, nə Džini 110
 noəðə(r), fə šəd guən tə slīp tiu. Bili wokɹd dʒust ə'fue
 ʃrī ə'tlok, ən findin id bīn ə'slip, i dlanst rānd tās, bəd i soə
 nout. in ə bit tbəd kom āt ən šātəd 'kukū' ʃrī taimz.
 Bili kest iz in up et t'lok wen ə iəd it fəst taim, ən ðen i
 gat up tul it wen it šātəd tseknd taim, ən wen it šātəd 115
 tʰəd taim id ə guid liuk at it wol it popt in ən wə šut up.
 'oə, av fun ðə āt et last, ev i?' i sed. 'Džini! Džini! av
 fun tʰogəd āt; kum dān ən liuk at it.' 'wot iz it, Bili?'
 šu sed. 'its ə bəd getn intə t'lok,' sed Bili. Džini kom
 dān-tsteəz, ən ðen Bili went tə t'lok ən traid tə opm d'uə 120
 wīe tbəd wo(r), bəd i kudnt manidʒ it. 'ā ðə emments ez
 it getn ðiə(r)?' Džini sed. 'neə, a kan nət tel,' sed Bili.
 ðe buəʃ traid tə get et tbəd wol oef past ʃrī, wen it popt āt
 ən šātəd 'kukū,' ən ðen went in ə'giən. Bili traid tə get
 od ont, bəd it wə tə šāp for im. 'ðat ən oud fešnd raskl, 125
 bi gum!' sed Bili, 'bəd ðal apm nət bi sə fleəd wen təz bīn
 iər ə de(ə) ə tū.' 'wel, Bili,' sed twaif, 'a nivə niu sitš ən
 ə ʃin i mi laif. av oməst ə guid maind tə nok it nek āt fə
 frītnin əz ən kīpin əz wokɹ niəli oel tnīt. kil it fəst ʃin,
 ən let s e nə muə boðə wi it.' tlast et i iəd ə'bāt Bili ən is 130
 kukū tlok, i wə fiks in ə fāntn for it tə drɪnk āt on, ən ə
 boks for it tə eit āt on, ə'said ə toil wīər it kept popin it iəd
 āt.

V.

UH Z TĖ BI TMEĖSTĖ(R) ?

5 Ėis  z   kwe n  t oft kumz up f  dis ku n,  n wen   niuli
 wed kupl es t  di'said it   e sumtaimz a lom wail  'b t it. i
 mi ju  de z, wen a w  w kin  t tmln, niuz w  brout int 
 tm kanik  op  t Sam Wilm n  n An Aris w  b n t  bi wed  s
 10 tnekst sund .  is niuz w  brout in d ust  'fu  tind n stopt
  t br kf s taim,  n su  wen w d getn naisli set d n t  w 
 mo nin mi l oud Dik T  eri ser   t t  Sam—' wot, a ges  at
 b n t  bi wed tnekst sund .' 'wa,' sed Sam, 'am  inkin  
 sum t   tsu t.' 'wel, n ,' sez oud Dik, 'if t  mi nz t  gu( )
 15 on smui li  n b    api man, du nt spoil  i waif wi pamprin
  (r),  z if    w r   sik b n, b d b gin  s t  mi nz t  kari
 on; if t  duznt,  al e t  riu.  t tvari taim  t oud Dik w 
 givin  is  d vais t  Sam,   lot   wed wimin  d ge  d r nd
 An Aris i tweivin    d,  n    sed t v  (r), 'n , An, las,
 20 wotiv  t  duz, s   t t  stanz up f   i reits; du nt gi w  
 tul im  n in . if t  wuns b ginz t  nukl und r il mak  
 kum li t sle v  n drud  on   ; its ol s tbest w   t  b gin
  z w  in'tend t  kari on.' its oft bin sed  t fouk rekn z
 nout    d vais unles    gu  t v   lo  r  n pe  siks  n
 25 eitpms fot; b d bu   Sam  n An  out t d vais   d getn w 
 w   aktin on. rent de z  n wedin de z 'wil kum  t last,
     lanlo dz  n braidgri mz  ink s    kum on  t   sne l
 gal p,  n wen tnekst mund  mo nin kom r nd Sam  n An
 w  man  n waif. 'its siks  tlok bi  is wot     ain,' sed
 30 Sam, 'a  ink its  'b t taim t  gat up  n let tfa  (r).' 'a
 w  d ust  inkin,' sed An, ' t t d le d re    t  lom, get up
 wi   ,  al find sum kinlin i tuvm. 'a m n e  i t  get up,'
 sed Sam; 'es t  f getn wot t  sed   st d —didnt t  promis

tə luv, onər ən ə'beə?' 'am prə'peəd tə diu oəl i promist,'
sed An, 'bəd ə bodi kānt diu ivriþin ət wuns, al luv ən 30
onə ðə nā, if tɪ get up ən lit tfaie(r), ən wen tketl boilz ða
mən koəl mə dān-tsteəz ən al ə'beə ðə.' 'kum, kum,' sed
Sam, 'if tə þinkz tə kɒ traifl wi mə i ðis weə ðal find āt ði
mistak. a as ðə tə diu nout ət i kānt bak up wi skriptə(r),
fə sant Pītə sez—"waivz, nukl undə tə jər uzbnz." 'duz 35
ə?' sed An. 'al bə'liv it wen i sī it.' 'ðen ða sl suin sī it,'
sed Sam, ən i bānst āt ə bed ən ran dān-tsteəz in is šət.
wol ə wə rumidʒin ə'bāt fə t'estiment, wot duz An diu bəd
nip intə t'lozit, sam up oəl iz wātə thuez, flin əm dān tə
tbodm ə tsteps, bout t'seəmə duər i tinsaid, ən ðen kriþ bak 40
ə'gion intə bed. in ə bit, Sam in iz ərɪ tə get bak, gat wun
əv is fit feltəd in iz dudz, ən fel forəd, bumpin iz nuəz
ə'gion tšāp edʒ ə wun ə tsteps. ðis put im intəv ə bit əv ə
pešn, ən wen ə gat tə tsteəz iəd, ən fan d'uə fest, i sweər ə
gāt uəþ, ðəə id bīn ət t'šapil tniṭ ə'fuə(r). 'ðie lad,' sed 45
An, 'if təs swoən wi t'estiment i ði and, a wodnt bi ði fər
oəl tbras i tberək, ðez nuəbdi sə ādnɪ əs tə diu ðat nobəd
trif-raf ət gets intə tkuət-ās.' 'a tə bān tə opm d'uə ən
liuk ət ðis tekst?' sed Sam. 'al liuk at it, wen tə lets mə
no(ə) ət tketl z boilin, its nu(ə) ius getin up ə'fuə(r),' ən An 50
kuvəd ər iəd up i tbed thuez ən feə kinɪkt ə'gion wi lafin, tə
þink ā šəd bafld im; bəd wen šə iəd tās duə guə tul wi
ə gāt berə, it put ə bit əv ə dampər on ə məriment.
'wieriəvə kan tmadlin bi of tul?' sed šū, 'a oməst wiš id
getn up misen ən let tfaie(r), its nuə gāt dʒob, ən if id jildəd 55
ðə wod ə bīn piəs bə'twīn əz. wišt! a þink a iər is
fuit kumin up tsteps. if ə piþs þriu tlok-oil il bi eəbl
tə sī mə. al reknə tə bi ə'slīp'. suə šu leəd wi ə feəs tə d'uər
ən stātəd ə snuərin laik ə pear ə blaksmiþ beləsəz ət əd getn
ə bad koud. in ə bit šu stātəd up ən leind on ər elbou ən 60
ākɒd. šu iəd ə soft, pərin noiz ən nā ən ðen ə sānd əz if
sumət wə skratin wud. 'oə diə(r),' šu sed, 'its nuən im, its
nobəd tkat ət s mīdləs fər ə drop ə milk.' it wə nu(ə) ius
An trai-in tə foəl ə'slīp, šu kudnt, suə šə dond ə'sen ən krept

65 reit pratli dān tsteəz. oel wər əs koud ən sailnt əz ə tšəts
 əv ə wikdeə. Sam wə nuəwiə tə bi sīn, bəd iz wātə dudz
 wə guən, suə šə niu id set of sumwiə(r)—bəd wiə(r)? šu
 samd up tfaie šul, þinķin šud guə tə thodm ə tjad tə tkoil-
 oil ən fotš ə šulfl ə koilz, nət et šə þout ə litin tfaie(r), oə,
 70 nou, šud eit it suinə(r), bəd šud get oel redi fər im, su(ə) əz
 ə kəd ev ə bleəz in ə minit. bəd, bə-oud! wen šə wontəd
 tə gu(ə) āt šu fan et d'uə wə fest, ən šu kudnt opm it. šu
 wər ə priznə lokt up i tās. wen šə boutəd ə bed-rām duər
 ən bafld ər uzbn, šu laft reəli, þinķin it wər ə vari guid
 75 džuək; bəd wen šə wə bafld ən bestəd əsen šu kudnt laf.
 uðə fouk məd apm ə sīn tfun ont, bəd An didnt—šu brast
 āt ə ruərin. if šəd ed oni wāk tə guə tul šud ə guən tə
 tmln, if šə kəd ə getn āt ə tās; bəd šu ed nə wāk, šud gīn
 up ə liumz, fə Sam əd sed, 'ðasl nivə guə tə tmln ə'gīən,
 80 las, əz lɔw əz ə kɔ kīp ðə. wen šə bə-þout ər ə ðem wədz
 šu ruəd ādə nər ivər ən pūld sum eər of ər iəd ən flew it on
 tfluə(r), əz if ðat, sumā, kəd mend matəz. oel et wuns šə
 bə-þout ər et tnekst duə neəbər əd ə kei et əd opm ðeə
 duə(r), suə wen šəd bapt ər in wi koud wotə(r), šu stātəd ə
 85 pundin tfaie bak wi tpuəkə(r). In ə bit tneəbə wumən kom
 āt ən steəd in et twində tə sī wot wər up. 'am lokt in,'
 sed An, 'a wont jə tə opm d'uə wi jāə kei.' tneəbə ran uəm
 fə tkei ən opmd d'uər in ə krak. 'wotivə did jər uzbn lok
 jə in fo(r)?' sed tneəbə(r). 'wa,' sed An, trai-in tə laf, it
 90 sīnz id fəgetn mə, it iznt twenti fouər āəz jət sin wi wə tid
 tə'geðə(r), ən ə man kānt get intə niu weəz oel et wuns. a
 də se(ə) it əd tliən slipt iz maind et i ed ə waif, su(ə) iz lokt
 d'uər ən teən tkei in is pokit əz iuzl. Samz ə tšap et boðəz
 iz iəd ə guid bit wi tpəpetiuəl muəšn. ən av ivm noən im
 95 set of tə tpump wi tfaie šul in iz and ən ðen kum slinķin
 bak fə twotə kit. puər An sed oel ðis in ə məri of-and weə
 et əd ə disiaəvd tvari oud lad isen, bəd it didnt blind
 twumən et livd tnekst duə(r). əs šə went bak təv ər oən ās
 šu sed, lou dān, 'ðat wumən z bin ruərin, ðez ə fratš on bi
 100 nā.' wel, a diu þinķ et ðat deə wə flonist, drī-ist, ən muəst

mizrebl dea et iver An ed past sin se we boen. wot ed
be'kum e Sam su kudnt im'adzn. i didnt kum nie fer e
bait e dine(r), et givin oue taim i nive tand up, en et ten
etlok et nit sed nive sin is fees. if se went wuns te tentri
end, su went e unded taimz i taē te ākn fer is fuit, bed it 105
wer oel i veen. Sam we noeðe te bi ied ne sin. twāst ont
wo(r), su kudnt fešn te gue sik for im, su felt ez if sed
reeðe di ner oni e tmiln lasēz sed no(e) et Sam ed left e
tvari de(e) afte twedin dea. oel þouts e komkrin er uzbn en
setin up fe tmeeste we skated te twind; it we fāe bete te 110
bi oni suet ev e drudž en sleev ne liv ðat wea; su(e) et afte
ten etlok et nit, su kinld tfaier en meed ez nais e super ez
anz ked mak, net fer e'seln, bed fe Sam. es fer e su ednt etn
e māþfl oel ðat blesid dea, ne kudnt; ðe wer e lump in e
þroit se big et se kudnt swolē et oel. es fe Sam, wier ed ī 115
bin en wot ed ī bin diu-in? afte lievin uem i went streit
tev iz wāk, gat iz brekfes en iz diner et e kofi-šop, en et oef
past faiv et nit wonded up en dān tstrits ez dezelet en
mizrebl ez oni man wil kan bi. ez e we moendrin up en
dān i ðis wea i gat mikst up wi e krād e fouk oel gu-in i 120
wun di'rekšn. i went wi tstriem, fer i didnt kee mitš wier
e went, en et last fan isen in e tšapil. in e wail en oud
man, wi e fees laik en eendžilz, stuid up en preitšt laik en
eendžil, preitšt pies be'twīn kuntri en kuntri, pies be'twīn
man en man, en last ev oel, pies be'twīn man en waif. it 125
simd te Sam ez if, sumwea, toud man ed getn te noe wot
wer up be'twīn im en twaif, fer i liukt streit et im en teld
im ðe sed bi ne strugl fe tmeestēšip be'twīn man en waif, bed
et in oel þinz, big e litl, luv sed bi tmeeste(r). wen Sam
gat at e ðat tšapil iz at be'gan te sofn tād iz jum waif, te 130
mak eks'kiusez fer e kondukt, en after e despret batl wi is
praid et lasted wol e'levm p.m. i þout id gu(e) uem en trai
te fe'get en fe'giv. wen e gat nie tentri end, i tutšt e due
step wi is fuit, en we vari nie foelin. An so(e) im en ran
intē tās rinin er anz en krai-in 'oe diē(r), iz drukn, iz 135
druk. tpuē las dēsnt fees im i likē(r), suē se id e'sen

e'bak e tkitsin due(r). in e bit Sam kom in, bəd nət drukn,
 i wə souber i'nif ən sorəfl i'nif. i sat im dān i tām tšeər ən
 liukt rānd. tfaiesaid wə wām ən brīt ən taidi, e nais supə
 140 wə redi, is .slipez leən bi tfendə(r), ivriþin dun fər is
 kumfət et wumən kud diu. i leind bak in is tšeər ən šu.
 kəd sī t'iez wun aftər ə'nuðə run sloeli dān is feəs. in e bit
 An ventəd tə kum āt ən sed pitifi, 'Sam!' i tēnd iz iəd, iz
 legz peetəd, ən i eld āt iz āmz. i les nər e tik-tak šə wə
 145 siətəd on iz nī, wi ər āmz rānd iz nek, sobin ez if ər āt əd
 brek. aftə ðat ðe wə nivə nout sed əs tə 'uə z tə bi
 tmeəstə(r); buəþ sed 'luv sl bi tmeəstə(r),' ən ðat satld it.

VI.

EN OUD BOIZ REKĒLEKŠNZ.

'tēnd fifti!' bi tmegz, bēd its taim tē bi liukin rānd
 tkoēnez nā, ɛn nuē mis'tak. džust ɛ bit lonɛr ɛn as bi wun
 ɛ ʃem lɛŋki tšaps bāt šuin, ɛn stokinz ivē sē mitš tē big, ɛt
 Wiliem toeks ɛ'bat i tpleə. bēd a nuən laik it, ɛn ʃat s
 flat. wen ɛ tšap kumz tē ʃat, wot kumz tēv im? wa, iz 5
 nokt ɛ'bat priu pilē tē puēst, ɛn tmuēst ɛt fouk se(ə) on im
 iz—'ai, puər oud tšap, is sīn iz best deēz.' its tšieŋ, kum-
 fətin toek iz ʃat fər ɛ tšap ɛt s muild ɛn broild, ɛn duin iz
 best tē kīp bodi ɛn soul tē'geðe(r), ɛn apm riəd ɛ lot ɛ juŋ
 ɛnz tē elp tē kari on twēligig biznəs ɛ twēld. aftər oel its 10
 laik stopin ɛt ɛ guid beetin šop wen ɛ tšap s reikt iz oəf
 sentri, ɛz it giz im ɛ tšons ɛ samin isen tē'geðe laik, ɛn
 makin ɛ dženrəl baləns up ɛ oel iz dun ɛn left undun. a
 wunder ā moni on ɛz l bi eəbl tē stand it ɛn kum of wi ɛ
 baləns ɛ treit said! am fit tē piŋk ʃez nobəd iər ɛn ʃie wun. 15
 ɛs fē misen, al tak tult ɛn mak nē buənz ɛ'bāt it—av bīn ɛ
 reglē raskl priu tšest wik a wē boən. mi muðe s sed suē
 moni ɛ taim, su(ə) it mun bi triu. ā-ivər a kəd fešn tē liuk
 ɛr it fēs aftē t'aimz šes teld mē ʃat, a kanət imadžin, ɛn
 am nuən bān tē dis'piut it, nēt ai. ʃez moni pāzn muē bīn 20
 teld tseəm teel. su(ə) as nuən bi bāt kumpni. bēd lievin
 džuəkin ɛ'said, a rieli ɛn onistli bē'līv a wēr ɛ raskl i mi juŋ
 deēz. tnumər ɛ kitlinz iv pɔtld, duks iv tɔraid tē mak
 piək, donkiz teelz iv prikt, prəsāvz iv stoun, tluēs-kuədz iv
 snikt, windez iv brokɔ, fati-keeks iv etn, ɛn misdər'mienēz 25
 bāt numər ɛt ɛd ɛ bīn ɛ ɛwīn džob i toud fešnd taimz wen
 ɛwīn wē fešnebl. oel ʃiez kraimz ɛn moni muē raiz up

laik gæsts kundžed bi ðem tū wēdz—‘tēnd fifti.’ a meo
 bi þout e braznt ānd, bēd ðes sum e mi triks al bi enð if
 30 im sori fo nā! a wodnt giv e tos fēr e junstar et eznt e spāk
 e divlri e-bāt im. wot if e duz galēp þriu e siut e tū e tluēz
 e jia(r). ad reāðe peē fēr e siut e kuēdiroi nēr e wudn en
 oni taim. ðe wēr e trik a wuns pleed toud skuil misis, oud
 Mali Begstē wī koeld e(r). e reer oud las wē Mali i d’eēz
 35 bēfue skuil buēdz en buēd skuilz wē þout on. šu wēr e-bat
 tšap ev e beel e botni, wi e feēs laik e raizin sun stikin āt
 e t’op; litl fat āmz, en anz ez big ez e šulder e mutn. šu
 kēd noēðe rid nē rait, bēd ðat didnt matēr i ðem deēz. šu
 wor eabl tē beek ave-keek, ā-ive(r), en ðat wēr e muē
 40 konsikwens tē Mali. wel, wot bētwīn beekin ave-keek en
 liukin aftēr e-bāt twenti bānz, Mali ēd e wāk set. a duent
 no(e) ā šēd e getn on, if šē ednt e ed tē iuz e þibl i tave-
 keek biznēs. it kom in sē andi tē wokn uz jun enz up wi,
 en kīp es þriu fratšin. it wēr e bit oekēd sumtaimz wen
 45 Mali ēd bin stērin tþin uet-meil, en sudnli snigd tþibl āt tē
 gi sum on ez e swilēkēr on tsaid e tfeēs. toud las wē reēðe
 fond e wopin mī, bēd a di-tāmīnd tē e mi ri-vendž, en wun
 de(e) ad e fain tšons. Mali wē dān e wun fuit, et reēðe
 spoild e woekin. ðe wēr e peēr e kats et toud las wē vari
 50 fond on, suē wot did i diu bēd tī buēþ ðe teelz tēgeðer en
 in em ouē tband wiē Mali un ēr ave-keek. a niu šēd flēer
 up di-rektli šē soē tkats i ðe kwīe pē-zišn. a niu tiu et šēd
 mak streit fē mī wi tþibl, suē di-rektli a so(e) e kumin a
 wopt e soft ave-keek on tē tfluē reit i toud las wēē, en dān
 55 šē kom es flat ez e flānde(r). bai gou, wornt ðēr e meelēk
 i tmiul-oil oel in e minit. toud wumēn fūmd en rould
 e-bāt, wi e šoet leg stikin up i teē(r); tkats splutēd en feēt;
 tladz en lasēz ran skamperin āt intē tstrit; en ai wēr e-bāt
 tfēst on em, fēr a niu wot ēd apm if i didnt kut mi stiks.
 60 eē diē(r), ðem oud fešnd taimz! ðez nuē sitš meelēkin i
 ðiez deēz! ast laik tē sī tlad wi tþluk tē sāv sitš en e trik
 on e skuil buēd misis! wa, id bi wēþ iz weit i Džiudi Barit
 umbugz. wel, aftēr id ed e fēst-reet skuilin, sitš ez ladz

gat i ðem deez, a we put prentis tøv e gruēsə(r). nā, a duənt
 no(ə) e muə trai-in sitiweəšn fər e lad wi e weeknəs fə swīt 65
 stuf nər evin trun əv e gruēsə šop—ðat iz, wol e gets e
 reglə siknər en ðen il wiš isen et tnoəþ poul, e sum sitš spot
 wie ðə sāk ais-šaklz fə ðə foənuin drinķin. litl Nati Belšə
 wə mi meestə(r), en a wə wot ðə koel e indue prentis, witš
 ment nout bəd wāk, de(ə) in en de(ə) āt, en sleəvin əwēē tū 70
 e þrī nīts bə'said, wen ðə wər out tē diu i wei-in punz e
 siugər en penəþs e suəþ, en sitš laik. a didnt sē mitš kee fə
 ðat et fēst, kos ad e fain tšons e pitšin intə figz en reezinz,
 en siugə kandi, en traiflz e ðat suət, bəd, bi gou, ðat suət e
 þin duznt last fər ivə(r). its kapin ā suin swīt stuf gets ez 75
 biter ez goel wen e tšap ez is ful swin at it. ai imadžin its
 ə'bāt tseəm wi wot ðə koel tplezəz e ðis wāld i dženrəl.
 ā-iver it tiuk e bit e taim tē brin mə tē tstoəleisn point,
 apm e bit lomə nər it əd e dun sum ladz, en bəfuər it did
 ad reəðər e kwier əd'ventə(r). mi misis wər e bit əv e 80
 skriu, en kəd ādli þoil mə i'nif tē eit, su(ə) a tiuk it āt i
 siugə kandi ər out et i laik t i tšop, en nout bəd reit,
 noəðə(r). ā iz e grou-in lad tē þraiv bāt džok? wel, it
 apmd wun sundə tmoənin et i felt oəfl pekiš aftē mi
 brekfəs, en ad etn ivri moəsl up et toud las put āt. a 85
 dēsnt as fə nē muər ər els ast e getn e fli i mi iər-oil. ad
 getn dond redi fə tšapil, fə toud las wə vari pə'tiklər ə'bāt
 mə bi-in reit brout up, šu sed, if šə did pinš mə i vitlz. i
 ðem deez ladz laik mī wēē beles-kaps wi taslz on, en rānd
 krimpt koləz, en al stand it a wər əs fain ez onibodi mi saiz, 90
 bəd wot s ðat wen e tšap s pinšt in iz džok. wel, it wə
 getin vari niē tšapil taim, en a niu a sēd e tē meetš i tfrunt
 e Nati en twaif, bəd if jəl bə'liv mə, ad ðat kreəvin i mi
 insaid a kəd əv etn e bit e rainosərəs, aid en oəl. suə wot
 did i diu bəd nip intə tšop tē get sumet tē lain mi stumək 95
 wol dine taim. a niu ad nē biznəs ðier e sundəz, bəd
 uəə(r), ðə see, iz e šāp þoən, en bi gou its triu. wel, a ednt
 bin i tšop e minit wen i iəd tmisis sinin āt—'Džosiue!
 Džosiue!' ðat wə mi neəm, en toud las wə sikin mə. bəd

- 100 a wə nuən bān tē liēv bāt sumət, su(ə) a seəz od əv ə šaiiv ə
 unikeek et toud las ius tē mak up tē sel—reit swīt stuf it
 wo(r)—slapt it intē mi beləs-kap āt ə tsīt, ən gat tē d'uē
 džust əs tmisis wə be'ginin tē bel āt 'Džosiue'! ə'gion. su(ə)
 of wi set tē t'šapil. eə, diə(r)! it wə twāst diu ivər i ed,
 105 wə šat. it wə reəðer ə wām moenin ən a wə swietin laik ə
 brok fē fiē toud las sēd səspekt sumət. a dēsnt tak mi kap
 of, kos a wə woekin džust i tfrunt ə buəp tmeəstər ən
 tmisis, bēd it wər ə roki ruəd tē Džoədn, wə šat woek! əz
 a wāmd up a kəd fil tunikeek stərin ə mi iəd əz if it wə
 110 wik, bēd on a mēd guē. et last wi gat tē tprimitiv šop, ən
 ef kues a ed tē dof mi beləs-kap. wel, wot wi twām
 moenin ən mī swietin, tunikeek wə stuk fest on t'op ə mi
 iəd, ən wə be'ginin tē swiel dān tsaidz ə mi fēəs tē šat
 də'grī wol ad ə unikeek wig ən nuē mistak. a wient tel
 115 oəl id tē undəguə priu šat džob, bēd a bleēm tmisis fər it
 oəl i nēt findin mē džok i'nif. av stoun moni ə anfl ə figz,
 ən reezinz, ən piŋz ə šat suət, if šə koəl it steilin, bēd ai
 duənt wen ə grou-in lad eznt i'nif grub gīn im, aftər iz adld
 it əz ai did wi Nati Belšə(r). eə wel; ā šiez ladiš teəlz kum
 120 tēv ə bodiz maind; ən a nobəd menšn əm tē šeu et ladz—
 rasklz əz šə āə(r)—ānt suē wišāt koēz sumtaimz. šez nuē
 tū weez ə'bāt it; moni on əm əd bi vari difrnt if šə wə reit
 duin tul. am piŋkin šes sum əv uz oud boiz ev ə lot tē
 anšə for i šat biznəs. bēd a dārent gu(ə) on ə bit lonə(r),
 125 šoe its kapin wot ə lot ə piŋz duz kum intēv ə tšaps iəd
 wol is smūkin ə paip ən piŋkin ə'bat bi-in tēnd fifti.

VII.

TOUD SĀM TIUN.

sum kouks wāmd mi nīz wi ðe dul red iæt
wen id swoled mi milk ən pobz,
sue tlois up tē tfendər a pūld mi siæt
ən a plantəd mi fīt ə tobz.

ðen lītin mi šoet blak paip, a swun 5
reit bak i mi oud ām tšee(r),
ən a sat wotšin trik əz it reəz ən un
laik ə spərit i tmidnīt eə(r).

sistə Mali ən tbānz wər ə'slip upsteəz—
ðe wə piəs wi ðat bleətin kriu— 10
su(ə) a smūkt ən a þout ə mi weəstəd jiez,
ən ə twāk ət wə jət tē diu.

əz a liukt ət ðis laif ən ət tlaif tē bī,
a sed tē misen, "ðā as!
wi kumfət ða noəðe kən liv nə dī, 15
fə ðas seəvd noəðe soul nə bras."

ðen spai-in oud Seətn ə'straid ə t'lād
ət wər un undə t'šeəmə fluə(r),
a dubld mi neiv ən sed, "āk ðe, lad,
al bi didld wi ðī nə muə(r); 20

if mi sinz bi laik liəd, ən laik koək mi pēs,
wa ðəz nuəbdi bəd ðī tē þenk;
bəd wen twəldz ə wik oudə(r), ðā gēnin kēs,
as e bīn buəp tē t'šētš ən tē tberk."

ŝen sum minits past oue me, sad en dri, 25
 en mi þouts griu ez dāk es tñit,
 wen sum drukə oud alz et ed bīn on tsprī
 kom sirin laik mad up tstrīt.

wi ŝer anz en ŝe fit ŝe kept biētin t'aim
 ez ŝer āmz intə tee wə flur, 30
 eē! en twēdz ev e godlēs en sili raim
 tev en oud sām tiun ŝe sun.

ai! t'aimz et iv džoind i ŝat grand oud eē(r),
 wen oud frenz et mi said wə sīn,
 wen mi laif wər e sunšaini alidə, 35
 en ŝis wiznd oud wēld wə grīn.

i tlīt ev e sun ets lor sin set
 a sī t'sapil e P(r)imruez Brā,
 en wot frenz on e sabəþ deē ŝier ez met
 et fər ivər es peeted nā. 40

ŝe kum en ŝe smail en e'weē ŝe pas,
 bəd ŝe olēs liēv wun i viu—
 e puē litl faðələs kuntri las,
 et wuns sat i tsirēz piu.

wun kām sumə nīt ez wə sen tlast im 45
 šu liukt i mi feēs reit ād;
 en e lips wə wait en er īn wə dim
 wen i džoind er i t'sapil jād.

en šu sed tē mē, "Ben, a fil feənt en il,
 ŝa mēn gi mē ŝi ām, oud lad;" 50
 en šu wisped sum wēdz et i þirək on stil,
 fē ŝe meəd mē reit prād en dlād.

su(ə) a elpt e wi keər oue reəl en stail,
 wol wə gat tev e geedin duē(r),
 ŝen šu eld mē bi tand sitš e lor, lor wail— 55
 en a so(ə) er e'laiv nē muē(r).

wel, ʒis wāld gets əs koud ən əz ād əs stil,
 ən et taimz a fil feən ʒəz diəd,
 fə ʒəd ād tə sleəv et ə lium ən wīl
 fər ə moesil ə onist bried. 60

mue nə twenti jie ʒuz bin diəd ən guən,
 bəd wierivə mi lot mə bī,
 wen tās əz oel wišt ən im left ə-luən,
 ʃu oləs kumz bak tə mī.

av wišt et id teld ə bi tgeedin duə(r) 65
 ā dīp we mi luv ən triu,
 fər ə frenz, puə las, ʒe we feu ən puə(r)—
 bəd nue matə(r), a pinʔk ʃe niu.

ā! if ivər i get tə jond pleəs əbūn,
 wier i lew i mi āt tə bī, 70
 džust tə ier ə wuns mue sin ʒat oud sām tiun
 əl bi evm əv itseln tə mī.

VIII.

TŠOET TAIME(R).

it wə misti ən frosti ən dāk ez ə buit,
ən sə koud jəd ə pitid ə tuəd,
wen i iəd tə mi ɸinˌkin ə lit litl fuit
pit-patin bæ-int mə ə truəd.

nā, et faiv ər oəfˌpast, əv ə koud wintə moən, 5
ad nuə ɸouts əv ə kumreəd et oəl,
su(ə) a stuid wol ʃə kom up ə bit əv ə bān,
laik ə pegi-stik eərin ə ʃoəl.

‘olou, las,’ a sed, ez a tapt ər ə tkrān,
‘ʃal bi duin for i trivər ə tkiln; 10
wot ātə, jə munˌki, ən wier ātə bān?’
sez šū, ‘ə ʃoet taimə tə tmln.’

‘if ʃat meəstər ə ʃain z oni tšildə(r)’ a sed,
‘a səd laik əm tə meətš et ʃi bak;
bəd, a ges, if təd leəd ən āə lɔnər i bed 15
et treəd əd bəˌgin tə bi slak.’

‘ai! meəstə,’ šu sed, ‘av iəd tɡuvnə swier
et iz meəd nout bi t’reəd fə ʃis eədž,
ən iz oəsəz ən karidžəz nips im sə beə
wol ə ādli kən ɸoil tə gi weədž. 20

‘ʃen iz bout ən iˌsteət, ən iz bīldin ə ās,
eə! ən tkost ont nə moətl noəz jət;
if wə pinš wol wə kubədʒ wiənt peəstər ə mās
i kən nobəd dʒust stand on is fīt.

‘i sez fərinez latli ez meed ə gēt sprin, 25
 ən ʃe liv on tšopt kabiḑž ən seəm;
 su(ə) it uinz im, jə sī, tə šut bras laik ə kin,
 ən ʃen sel i tseem meəkits wi ʃem.

‘if wə duənt wēk fə litl, wi muənt wēk ət oəl,
 ən mi granfaʃə sed jəstənīt 30
 if it wornt fə tšoet taiməz ət tsistm əd foəl,
 ən tpliūšə kum bak intə tstrīt.’

a liukt of tī end ət ʃat wiznd oud bān,
 ən a sed, ‘it əpiəz laik tə mī
 ət tfaktri ən tmanšn ən tmeen ə tkonsān 35
 əz upodn bi midžez laik ʃī.

iər a peetəd wi tbān, ən a kudnt bəd laf,
 ʃo(ə) a felt nuən sə mitš ət mi iəz,
 fər a ʃout tə miseln—its ə boni kum of
 if wə propt bi sitš piləz ez ʃiəz. 40

IX.

NATĒRIN NAN.

nue dāt jēl oēl ēv iēd ē'bāt
tēpolē Belvēdiē(r),
ē stati pout bi sum tē bī
frē ivri fēelin tliē(r).

oēl reit ēn streit i mak ēn šap,
ē moud fē treēs ē men:
ē dānreit, upreit, berup tšap,
nēt mitš unlaik misen.

5

nā, šoe jē no(ē) iz nout bēd stuēn,
i liuks sē grand ēn big,
ēt litl dōst jē pūl iz nuēz,
ē lug is twistēd wig.

10

pratli, reit pratli ouē tfluē(r)
ē tip-ē-tuēz jē woēk,
ēn od jē briēp fē vari oē,
ēn wispe wen jē toēk.

15

šiez šat ē'bāt im—bēd a noēnt
nēt reitli ā tē sē t—
ēt maks jē fil ēz smoel ēs pīvz
ē'nent ē madžistreet.

20

jēv sīn šat dolt ē muki tleē
ē tfeēs ē Pudse Duez;
toud madlin z woēn it oēl iz laif,
ēn fansid it ē nuēz.

jond props ez laik e pear e tenz 25
 e Saiksez, jet, bi tmegz,
 wen i wə souber ez e džudž
 av iəd im koəl əm legs.

su(ə) evm bi preəzd fə self konseət;
 wiðāt it, a səd seə, 30
 wist eət wəsen wi oəl wə mīt
 fər iver ən ə deə.

wen weəstəz liuks et tmābl god,
 īgoi! ā waid ðe geəp,
 ən wundə witš ðe feəvə tmuešt— 35
 ə bogəd ər ən eəp.

ən sum wi envi ən wi spait
 get fild tə ðat də'grī
 ðəd nok iz nuəz of, if ðə dēst,
 ə giv im ə blak ī. 40

ī sumā kests ə lit ə þirəz
 et fouk nuən wonts tə sī;
 ðez feu laiks telin wot ðə āə(r),
 ə wot ðə out tə bī.

wa, wa, pə'fekšn nivə did 45
 tə Admz bānz bə'leɹ;
 ən liuk et moətlz wen wə wil,
 wis find ə sumət reɹ.

oud Adm gat sə mešt wi tfoəl
 et oəl ə tiumən reəs 50
 grouz sadli āt ə šap i tmaind,
 i tkeəkəs, ən i tfeəs.

ðez nuən sə blind bəd ðeə kɹ sī
 ə fout i uðə men;
 av sumtaimz met wi fouk et þout 55
 ðə soə wun i ðesen.

ən tbest ə tšaps l find ʔəsen
 ət taimz i tfouti tlas;
 əv dubld neiv əfuə tə-deə
 ət tful i tsīmin dlas.

60

bəd twāst ə fouts ət aiv sīn jət,
 i wumən ər i man,
 is twiəri, neəgin, nəmin tən
 ət pleəgd puə natərin Nan.

a went wun sumər aftənuin
 tə sī ə puər oud man.
 ən ādli ed i dākɹəd d'uə(r),
 wen twerit ʔus bə'gan:

65

'eə! wa! did ivə(r)! wot ə triət
 tə sī ʔi faʔəz sun;
 kum forəd, lad, ən sit ʔə dān,
 ən al set tkeɹl on.'

70

'neə, neə,' a sez, 'am nuən ə ʔem
 ət koəlz ət t'aim bi t'lok,
 ən bumps əm dān i tkoəne tʃee(r),
 ən dluez reit ād ət tdʒok.'

75

ʔā nuənkeət, wi tə od ʔi tuɹ?
 il suin bi iər a ɸɹɹk,
 suə, if tə l sit ən lit ʔi paip,
 al fotʃ ə suəp ə drɹnk.

80

'oud las,' sez ai, 'ʔat ei i buən,
 ən reəʔə lou i bɹf.'
 'ai, bān,' sez šū, 'ʔis jɹər ə tū
 əv ed ə diəl ə grɹf.

'am nət ə wumən ət oft speiks,
 ə sɹɹz fouk duəlɹ sɹɹz,
 bəd ai kɹ tel mi maind tə ʔi,
 ʔa noəz wot ɸɹɹz bə'leɹz.

85

‘ðaz nuetist ai nuen liukt sē stāt,
 . en ai kŋ triuli sē,
 frē tlast bak end ē tjie tē nā
 av net bīn wīl ē deē. 90

‘en wot wi siknēs, wot wi grīf,
 am duin ða meē di’pend—
 its bīn ē wieri muild en teu,
 bēd nā it gets nie tend. 95

‘av bout oel tsister et i ev
 ē blak mērainē gān;
 fouks pīnks am reeli of, bēd, lad,
 am pērəkfl et im bān. 100

wi twēld, en ivriþin et s int,
 am krost tē ðat dē’grī
 et moni ē taim i d’ēē av preēd
 tē lig mē dān en dī.

‘wot aiv tē tak frē tliēst i tās
 ez muē nē fleš kēn biē(r);
 it iznt dżust ē taim bi tšons,
 bēd ivri de(ē) i tjie(r). 105

nuē livin soul etop ē tieþ
 wē traid ez aiv bin traid;
 ðez nuēbdi bēd ðē Loēd en mī
 et noez wot iv ed tē baid. 110

frē twind i tstumək, triumētizm,
 en tenin peenz i tgiūm,
 frē kofs en kouds en tspain i tbak,
 av sufēd mātēdium. 115

bēd nuēbdi pitiz mē ē pīnks
 am eelin out et oel;
 tpue sleāv mēn tug en teu wi twāk
 wol ivē šū kēn kroel. 120

‘en Džoni z tmuest unfilin briut
 et ivə weər ə iəd:
 i wodnt weg ə and ə fuit
 if ai wər oəl bəd diəd.

‘i tmidst ə oəl iv ed tē diu 125
 ŋat ruæg wə nivə tman
 tē fotž ə koil, ə skāər ə fleg,
 ə weš ə pot ə pan.

‘fouk sez āe Sal l suin bi wed,
 bəd t̥pouts ont tēnz mē sik; 130
 ad reēðer in̩ ər up bi tnek,
 ə sī ə bərid wik.

‘en if i pout ə bān ə main
 wə boən tē liəd mai laif,
 a sudnt p̥ɪŋk it wor ə sin 135
 tē stik ə wi mi naif.

‘av ast āe Džoni twenti taimz
 tē brin̩ ə swip tē d’uə(r);
 bəd nā əfuər il speik ə’gien
 al sit i tās en̩ smue(r): 140

‘en ŋen—guid greišəs, wot ə wind
 kumz wiuwin p̥riu d’uə snek;
 a felt it oəl tlast wintə(r), laik
 ə witl et mi nek.

‘ŋat sin̩k paip, tiu, gat stopt wi muk 145
 əbūn ə fotnit sin,
 su(ə) ivri āer i d’əe wi tslops
 am trešin āt en̩ in.

‘oəl wen i p̥ɪŋk ā aiv bin tret,
 en̩ ā i teu en̩ straiu— 150
 tē tel ŋə tonist triuþ, am kapt
 tē find miseln̩ ə’laiu.

‘wen iz bin reekin āt ə tnit,
 ət tmeəkit ər ət tfeə(r),
 sitš ɣouts əs kum intə mi iəd 155
 əz liftəd up mi eə(r).

‘av ɣout, “ai, lad, wen tā kumz uəm,
 ʒal find mə un bi tnek;”
 ən ʒen av me bi ɣout ə'giən
 ət kuəd əd apm brek. 160

‘ər els av mutəd, “if it wornt
 sə dāk, ən koud, ən wet,
 ad guə tə tnavi ə tə d'am
 ən drānd miseln tə-nīt.”

‘its grif, lad, nout ət oəl bəd grif, 165
 ət weəsts mə deə bi deə;
 suə Seətn temps mə, kos im weak,
 tə put miseln ə'weə.'

toud tšap iəd peət ə wot šə sed
 əz i kom tlompin in, 170
 ən šätəd in ə red feəst reədž,
 ‘od, rot it! od ʒi din.'

ʒen Nan bæ-gan tə froɣ ən fium,
 ən fiz laik botld drink;
 ‘wot, ʒen, ʒaz entəd tās ə'giən, 175
 ʒa ofld liukin slinək!

‘ʒa nivə kumz ʒiez duəz wiʒin
 bəd ʒā mən kəs ən swiə(r),
 ən straiv tə brin mə tə mi greəv
 wi bridin əriz iə(r). 180

‘frə ʒi ən ʒain sin wed wə wo(r)
 av teən nu(ə) end ə grif,
 ən nā ʒa stamps mə undə tfuit,
 ʒā mēʒərin ruəg ən ɣif.

‘ðā viln, gi mæ wot i brout 185
 ðat de(ə) ət wī wæ wed,
 ən nivə muə wi wun laik ðī
 wil ai set fuit i bed.’

iə d’oudi liftəd tæv ər in
 ə jɪəd ə linin tšek, 190
 ən sobd ən ruəd ən rokt əsen,
 əz if ər āt əd brek.

ən ðen šu reəv reit up bi truits
 ə anfl əv ər eə(r),
 ən fitəd laik ə dī in duk, 195
 ən šutəd āt ə t’šəə(r).

‘æ! Džoni, run fə d’oktə(r), lad,
 a fil a kānt tel ā;’
 sez Džoni, ‘līt ði paip ə’giən
 šul kum ə’bāt i-nā.’ 200

bəd betər ed it bīn fər im
 if ɪd niə stəd ə peg;
 mai geətəz! wot ə poəz i gat
 frə Nanz riumatik leg.

suin, vari suin, šu kom ə’bāt 205
 ən flur ən teər ən reəv,
 i sitš ə we(ə) əs feu kəd diu
 wi wun fuit i ðə greəv.

ðen at it went ə tur ə’giən
 ðat minit šu gat iəz, 210
 ‘ðā viln, ða, ða noəz ði weəz
 brɪnz on sitš gədz əz ðiəz.

‘æ! if təd straik mæ stif ət wuns,
 ə stab mæ tə mi āt,
 a ðen kəd dī kontent, fə fouk 215
 wəd noə reit wot tə āt.

‘unfīlin briut! unfīlin briut!
 a niə wə wīl ən stron; ;
 ʒez nobəd wun ʃin tšiez mə nā—
 a kan nət last sə long.

220

‘tə stand up fər ə ʃin ət s reit
 it iznt i mi neətə(r);
 ʒez fouk ət noəz i oləs wo(r)
 ə puə(r), soft, kwaiət kriətə(r).

‘wun ʃin ai kn seə, if tə-nīt
 mi laif səd end it liəs,
 av duin mi diuti ən ʒa noəz
 av oləs strivm fə piəs.

225

‘a no(ə), a no(ə), ət im i tgeət—
 ʒaz uʒər uəts tə ʃreš,
 suə, wen im duin fo(r), ʒā mə wed
 jond guid fə nout jun treš.’

230

ʒen Nan pūld sumət āt ə d'roə(r),
 wait əz ə sumə tlād,
 sez ai tə Džoni, ‘wot s ʒat ʒiə(r)?’
 sez Džoni, ‘its ə šrād.

235

‘ən kofin kom tiu, bəd a sweə(r)
 a wodnt et i tās;
 suə wen šez miuld šə seuz ət ʒat,
 əs kwaiət əz ə mās.’

240

puə Nan liukt at mə wi ə liuk
 sə jondəli ən sad:
 ‘ʒal kum tə tberin?’ ‘jəs,’ a sed,
 ‘a sal bi vari dlād.’

‘ʒen bid ʒi muʒə(r), Džoni kraid,
 ‘ən as ʒi unəkl Ben;
 ən oəl ə preəz fə sudn diəp
 sl e mibest “eəmen.”’

245

NOTES.

The (·) denotes that the following syllable has the strong stress, thus *asem·ive* (I. 3), *·aim* (I. 4). Before beginning the Specimens the reader is advised to read over §§ 249, 260, 341, 350 in the Grammar. In order to facilitate the reading of the Specimens, I have written *get up* instead of *ger up*, *wot iz it ?* instead of *wor iz it ?* etc. See § 290.

III.

Line 4, *fot for it*. 11, *jie* (§ 337). 17, on forms like *we(e)* see § 193. 22, *čie* see § 354. 26, *tm̃tin* *class meeting, prayer meeting*. 34, *nuen* (§§ 357, 399). 37, on *wel* beside *wil* see § 399. 63, *sum en mad* (lit. *some and mad*, a very common phrase) *very angry*. 73, *sitš en e* (§ 340). 80, on (see page 73 note). 89, *bizm* (lit. *besom*) *good-for-nothing*. 99, *āez* read *āz ours*. 100, *wi e tlate(r)* *and at the same time inflicted blows upon them*. 101, *piɹz* here used contemptuously of Grace's children. 106, *mel ne mak* pleonastic for *meddle*. 107, *če* (see page 112). 109, *en oel* (§ 399). 118, *Džemeeke Jamaica rum*.

IV.

Line 2, *eeles ale-house, beer-house*. 3, *de* (§ 390). 5, *ont of it*. 11, *Ned e oud Bilz Ned* (*the son*) *of old Bill*. 14, *tšet* (§ 381). 23, *seče* (lit. *see thee*) *look !* 34, *dān-tsteez* lit. *down the stairs*. 38, *strak* (§ 363). 52, *Bili* (§ 339). 88, *must* (§ 392). 108, *let* (§ 381). 128, *it* (§ 351).

V.

Line 14, *tweivin šeed the weaving shed.* 25, *te thou* (§ 350). 46, *tes thou hast.* 56, *wišt hush!* 104, *tentri end the end of the passage.* 136, *like(r)* (lit. *liquour*) *drink.*

VI.

Line 8, *muild en broild struggled hard.* 25, *snikt cut.* 32, *wudn en* (lit. *wooden one*) *coffin.* 42, *if sē ednt ē ed* (lit. *if she had not have had*) *if she had not had.* This construction only occurs in subordinate sentences, and has probably arisen from contamination with such phrases as, *šud or šed ē dunt she would have done it; tladz ed ē guen the boys would have gone.* We generally say *ad ē lend jet if jed nobed ē ast me I would have lent you it, if you had only (have) asked me.* Cp. the end of §§ 389, 397. 48, *we dān ē wun fuit was down of one foot, i. e. one of her legs was longer than the other.* 59, *kut mi stiks make myself scarce.* 86, *ē flī i mi ier-oil a box on the ears.* 93, *šat*, see § 399. 100, *seez* (§ 382). *med* (§ 392).

VII.

Line 53, *stail* is the lit. Engl. form, see § 315. The same is also the case with *midžez* (VIII. 36).

IX.

After line 200 the following four lines have been inadvertently omitted in our Specimen:—

sez ai, 'a nivē so(ə) ē tšap
sē iēzifl ēn fat;
šal siuēlī len ē elpin and
tē lift ēr of ē tplat.'



INDEX.

[The alphabetical order in the Index is:—a, b, d, e, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, š, t, þ, ð, u, v, w, z, ž.

The numbers after a word refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar. When no number occurs after a word it means that the word occurs only in the Specimens.]

a *I*, 350.
 ā *how*, 171, 399.
 abed *yes but*, 291.
 abit *habit*, 194.
 ād *hard*, 61.
 Adkiss *Atkinson*, 267, 291.
 adl *to earn*, 57, 257.
 ādli, *hardly*, 399.
 ādn *to harden*, 61, 247.
 āe(r) *our*, 172, 351.
 āe(r) *hour*, 236.
 āe(r) *are*, 61.
 afte(r) *after*, 57, 400.
 ai *I*, 95, 350.
 ai *yes*, 399.
 aid *hide*, 175, 361.
 aidl *idle*, 156.
 aien *iron*, 157, 259.
 aie(r) *to hire*, 176.
 aim *hoarfrost*, 156, 258.
 ain *hind*, 156, 268, 303.
 ais *ice*, 156.
 ais-šaklz *icicles*.
 aiv *hive*, 175, 283.
 ā-ive(r) *however*, 399.

aivi *ivy*, 156.
 akoen *acorn*, 57.
 aks *axe*, 57.
 aks (as) *to ask*, 125, 312.
 aktli *actually*, 194, 247.
 al *I will*, 250.
 āl *owl*, 171.
 āl *to howl*, 235.
 ali *aisle, alley*, 194.
 alide *holiday*, 125, 243.
 alz *fools*.
 am *am*, 57.
 am *ham*, 57.
 ām *arm*, 61.
 ām *harm*, 61.
 ame(r) *hammer*, 57, 243.
 amet *am not*, 272, 396.
 āmive(r) *however*, 171, 399.
 and *hand*, 57.
 ānd *hound*, 115.
 anfl *handful*, 299.
 anl *handle*, 57, 247, 298.
 āns *ounce*, 235, 337.
 ansem *handsome*, 299.
 anse(r) *answer*, 57, 251.

antm *anthem*, 57, 286.
 anvil *anvil*, 57.
 anz *hands*, 302, 310.
 ap *to wrap up (with clothes)*,
 57, 317.
 āp *harp*, 61.
 apl *apple*, 57, 247.
 apm (lit. *happen*) *perhaps*,
 270, 399.
 aprēn *apron*, 196.
 arē *arrow*, 57, 243.
 arēnd *notoriously bad*, 207.
 arēnd *spider*, 194, 304.
 as *ash, ashes*, 57, 312, 337.
 as (aks) *to ask*, 125, 312.
 ās *house*, 171, 310.
 āsemivē(r) *howsoever*, 399.
 ask *dry, rough, harsh*, 312.
 as-midin *ash-pit*, 57, 312.
 at *hat*, 57.
 āt *heart*, 74.
 āt *out*, 171.
 āt *thou art*, 61.
 avek *havoc*, 194, 322.
 ave(r)-meil *oat-meal*, 57.
 āvis, āvist *harvest*, 61, 245,
 292.
 āz *ours*, 352.
 bā *to bow*, 171, 315.
 bad *bad*, 144, 343.
 bad (pret.) *invited*, 57, 373.
 bai *to buy*, 315, 382.
 baid *to endure, put up with*,
 wait, stop, remain, 156,
 361.
 bait *to bite*, 156, 361.
 bak *back*, 57.
 bāk *bark*, 61, 312.
 bāk *to bark*, 74.
 bake *tobacco*, 246.
 baked *backward*, 243.

bakedz *backwards*, 251.
 bākm *collar of a horse*, 74,
 315.
 bak-stn *the iron plate on*
 which oat cakes are baked,
 70.
 balēks *testiculi*, 243.
 bāli *barley*, 61, 245.
 bām *barm*, 74.
 ban (pret.) *bound*, 57, 301.
 bān *child*, 61, 259, 280.
 bān *barn*, 74.
 bān *going*, 171, 303.
 band *string, cord*, 57.
 bāns *to bounce*, 115.
 bānti *bounty*, 235.
 bare *barrow*, 57, 243.
 baril *barrel*, 194.
 bas *door mat, hassock*, 57.
 bastail *workhouse, union*,
 234, 243.
 basted *bastard*, 195, 243.
 bāt *about, without*, 171, 242,
 246, 289, 400.
 bap *bath*, 57, 306.
 bed *bed*, 73.
 bed-steid *bedstead*, 87.
 beebē(r) *barber*, 203.
 beed *to bathe*, 70, 308.
 beedž *barge*, 203.
 beegn *bargain*, 203, 247, 271.
 beek *to bake*, 70, 312.
 beekes *bakehouse*, 243.
 beekn *bacon*, 204, 247.
 beel *bale*, 204.
 beeli *bailiff*, 204, 245.
 been *near, direct*, 84.
 bee(r) *bare*, 70.
 bee(r) (pret.) *bore*, 70, 369.
 bees *bass*, 195.
 beet *bait*, 84.
 beet *to abate*, 246.

- beete(r)** to barter, 203.
bef to cough, 73, 280.
beg bag, 59, 315.
beg to beg, 73.
beid bead, 87.
bek beck, 73, 280, 312.
bel bell, 73.
bele to bellow, 73, 315.
beles-cap a cap bordered or adorned with lace.
belesež bellows, 73, 338.
beli belly, 73, 245.
belt belt, 73.
bend to bend, 73, 381.
ber to throw, hit violently, 59, 280.
benk bank, bench, 59, 73, 312.
ben-up very good, excellent.
besk to bask, 60, 306, 310, 312.
best best, 73, 343.
bešfl bashful, 197.
bete(r) better, 73, 343.
bezl to embezzle, 206, 246.
be by, 400.
bed but, 174, 291, 401.
bēd bird, 90, 261.
bēdn burden, 120, 306.
be-eev to behave, 70.
be-fue(r) before, 242, 400.
be-gan began, 57.
be-gin to begin, 89, 242, 315, 367.
be-gun begun, 111.
be-int behind, 305, 400.
bēk birch, 90, 259, 312.
be-kos because, 225, 401.
bēl to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth, 228.
bēl āt to draw or pour out (drink to or for any one), 120.
be-lief belief, 179.
be-līv to believe, 150.
bēn to burn, 74, 261, 382.
bere borough, 113.
beri berry, 81, 245, 315.
beri to bury, 120, 245, 258, 315.
be-said besides, 400.
be-twīn between, 187, 400.
bēp birth, 120, 259.
bi by, 160, 400.
bī bee, 187.
bī to be, 187, 396.
bid to invite to a funeral, 89, 280, 300, 303.
bied beard, 68, 259.
biek beak, 231, 322.
biem beam, 178.
bien bean, 179.
bie(r) to bear, 75, 260, 369.
bie(r) beer, 188.
bies, biest beast, cow, 231, 292, 338, 381.
biet to beat, 179, 381.
bīf beef, 232.
big big, large, 89, 315.
bi gou, bi goi a kind of oath.
bi gum a kind of oath.
bi-int, be-int behind, 89, 305.
bīld to build, 119, 254, 381.
bin within, 89, 268, 400.
bīn been, 187, 396.
bi nā by this time, 399.
bind to bind, 89, 367.
bin a bin, 89, 273.
bit a bit, 89, 289.
bite(r) bitter, 89.
bi tmegs a kind of oath.
bitn bitten, 89.
bitš bitch, 89, 312.
biu bough, 164, 315.

- biuti *beauty*, 237.
 bizi *busy*, 117.
 bīzm *besom*, 79, 310.
 biznes *business*, 89, 310.
 blak *black*, 57.
 blast *blast*, 135.
 bleb *blister*, 280.
 bled *bled*, 148.
 bleed *blade*, 70.
 bleem *blame*, 204.
 bleen *blain*, *boil*, 268.
 bleet *to bleat*, 133.
 bleetin kriū *noisy children*.
 bleez *blaze, to blaze*, 70, 310.
 bleg *blackberry*, 59, 314.
 bleitš *to bleach*, 138, 312.
 blemiš *blemish*, 327.
 blend *to blend*, 73.
 blenk *blank*, 197, 322.
 blenkit *blanket*, 197, 245, 322.
 bles *to bless*, 148.
 bleše(r) *bladder*, 134, 243, 297.
 blīd *to bleed*, 147, 381.
 blier-īd *blear-eyed*, 300.
 blind *blind*, 89.
 blis *bliss*, 89.
 bliu *blew*, 190, 239.
 blium *bloom*, 164.
 bliuz (pl.) *delirium tremens*, 239.
 blob *a bubble, bulb*, 100, 254.
 bloe *to blow*, 123, 250, 377.
 blosm *blossom*, 169, 310.
 bluid *blood, to bleed*, 163, 381.
 bluid ali, see § 346 note.
 bluš *to blush*, 121.
 bluše(r) *to cry, weep*, 111, 280, 297.
 bodi *body*, 110, 245, 315.
 bodm *bottom*, 100, 247, 264, 286.
 boek *balk, beam*, 62, 312.
 boel *ball*, 198.
 boeld *bald*, 62, 254.
 boem *balm*, 198.
 boen *born*, 104, 259.
 boged *ghost*, 280.
 boil *bole of a tree*, 109.
 boil *to boil*, 216.
 boks *box*, 100.
 boni *nice, pretty*, 214, 245.
 bore *to borrow*, 100, 243, 315.
 botni *Botany wool*.
 bou *bow*, 315.
 boud *bold*, 64.
 boul *bowl*, 103, 220.
 bouste(r) *bolster*, 103.
 bout *bolt*, 103.
 bout *bought*, 101, 318.
 brā *brow*, 171.
 braid *bride*, 175.
 braidl *bridle*, 156.
 brain *brine*, 175.
 brak (pret.) *broke*, 57, 369.
 brakr *a kind of fern*, 57.
 brān *brown*, 171.
 bran niu *quite new*, 57, 301.
 branš *branch*, 195, 327.
 bras *brass*, 57.
 brast (pret.) *burst*, 57, 367.
 brat *pinafore*, 57.
 braznt *brazen, impudent*, 57.
 bred *bred*, 148.
 bree *to beat, pound*, 204.
 breed *to resemble, act like another person*, 84, 315.
 breen *brain*, 65, 315.
 breg *to brag*, 59, 315.

breiṣṣ *a breach*, 87, 312.
 brek *to break*, 88, 258, 312, 369.
 bren (pret.) *brought*, 59, 368.
 brest *breast*, 192.
 brīd *to breed*, 147, 381.
 bried *bread*, 179.
 bried-fleik *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried*, 87, 312.
 briedþ *breadth*, 137.
 briep *breath*, 131.
 brieð *to breathe*, 131, 306.
 brig *bridge*, 117, 280, 315.
 brigz *a trivet*, 315, 338.
 brim *brim*, 117.
 brim *to put the boar to the sow*, 89, 263.
 brimstn *brimstone*, 117, 247.
 brin *to bring*, 89, 258, 273, 367, 368.
 brit *bright*, 93, 261, 318.
 britṣ *breech*, 312.
 britṣez *breeches*, 149.
 briu *to brew*, 190, 256, 382.
 briuk *brook*, 164, 312.
 brium *broom*, 164.
 broiṣṣ *to broach*, 219.
 brok *badger*.
 brokn *broken*, 100, 247, 271.
 broþ *broth*, 100, 338.
 brout *brought*, 167, 318.
 brued *broad*, 122.
 bruets *brooch*, 218.
 bruid *brood*, 163.
 bruslz *bristles*, 121, 287.
 bruns (pp.) *burst*, 287.
 brust *to burst*, 261, 367.
 bruðe(r) *brother*, 169.
 bued *board*, 104, 259.
 buekn *to belch, retch*, 105, 271.

buen *bone*, 122.
 bue(r) *boar*, 122.
 buet *boat*, 122.
 buep *both*, 122.
 buin *boon*, 163.
 buit *to boot*, 163.
 buit *boot*, 221.
 buið *booth*, 163, 306.
 buizm *bosom*, 163, 247.
 buk *buck*, 111.
 būk *book*, 164.
 būk (būkþ) *bulk, size*, 112, 256.
 bukit *bucket*, 226.
 bul *bull*, 111.
 buldž *to bulge*, 226.
 bulēk *bullock*, 111, 243.
 bulit *bullet*, 227, 245.
 bum-beeli *bailiff*, 204.
 bun (pp.) *bound*, 111, 280, 301.
 būn *above*, 283, 400.
 bunl *bundle*, 121.
 busk, *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*, 174, 312.
 busl *to bustle*, 111, 287.
 bušl *bushel*, 227.
 bute(r) *butter*, 111, 243.
 butn *button*, 226.
 butsē(r) *butcher*, 227.
 buzed *butterfly*, 226, 243, 291, 310.
 -d *had*, 395.
 -d *would*, 256, 397.
 dāe(r) *to dare*, 61, 390.
 daft *foolish, silly, cowardly*, 57.
 daik *dike, ditch*, 156, 312.
 daiv *to dive*, 175, 283, 295, 361.

dāk *dark*, 74.
dākr *to enter*.
dālin *darling*, 189, 259.
dam *large pond of water*, 57.
damidž *damage*, 194, 245, 328.
dān *to darn*, 61.
dān *down*, 171, 400.
dān-reit *downright*.
dāst *dust*, 171.
dāt *doubt*, 235.
dee *day*, 65, 315.
deel *dale*, 70.
deendže(r) *danger*, 204.
deenti *dainty*, 204.
deet *to dart*, 203.
deet *date*, 204.
deevi *affidavit*, 204, 246.
deezi *daisy*, 65.
deg *to sprinkle with water*, 59, 315.
dein *dean*, 234.
delf *a stone quarry*, 73, 283.
delv *to delve*, 73, 283.
demek *potato disease*, 206, 246.
demekt *diseased (of potatoes)*, 206.
den (*pret.*) *reviled, reproached*, 59, 367.
depp *depth*, 192.
det *debt*, 206.
deu *dew*, 180, 250, 295.
de *do*, 398.
dēsnt *durst not*, 287.
dēst *durst*, 113, 259, 390.
di *do*, 398.
dī *to die*, 79, 295.
dī *to dye*, 150, 315.
did *did*, 117.
didl *to cheat, deceive*, 117.
died *dead*, 179, 295.

dief *deaf*, 179.
diel *deal, to deal*, 137, 382.
die(r) *dear*, 188.
diep *death*, 179, 306.
dif-rnt *different*, 247.
dig *to dig*, 89, 315, 373.
dim *dim*, 89.
dīm *to deem*, 147.
din *din*, 117.
dine(r) *dinner*, 211.
dir *up to reproach, revile*, 76, 367, 368.
dip *to dip*, 117.
dīp *deep*, 187.
disiet *deceit*, 231, 234.
disiev *to deceive*, 231, 244.
distēb *to disturb*, 228.
diš *dish*, 89.
diše(r) *to tremble, shiver with cold*, 89, 297.
diu *to do*, 164, 398.
diu *due*, 237.
dium *doom*, 164.
diuti *duty*, 237.
divāe(r) *to devour*, 236.
diwl *devil*, 192.
dizaie(r) *desire*, 230.
dizi *dizzy*, 117, 245, 315.
dizml *dismal*, 211.
dlad *glad*, 57, 315.
dlaid *to glide*, 156, 361.
dlāmi *sad, downcast*, 171, 315.
dlas *glass*, 57, 310, 315.
dlazn *to glaze*, 57, 310.
dlazne(r) *glazier*, 57.
dlee(r) *to stare hard*, 70.
dli *glee*, 187.
dliem *gleam*, 137.
dlite(r) *to glitter*, 89.
dlium *gloom*, 164, 315.
dlou *to glow*, 166, 250.

- dlue(r) to stare, 165, 260, 315.
 dlueri glory, 224.
 dlumpi sulky, morose, 315.
 dlutn glutton, 226.
 dluv glove, 169.
 doeb to daub, smear, 225.
 Doed George, 329.
 doen dawn, to dawn, 63, 315.
 doen down, feathers, 173.
 dof to undress, 100, 295.
 dog dog, 100, 315.
 doi joy, darling, a pet word applied to children, 329.
 doit to dote, 219.
 dokn a dock, 100, 247.
 dolep lump of dirt, 278.
 dolt lump of dirt, 100.
 don to dress, 100, 268, 295.
 dons dance, 200.
 doudi a scolding, irritable woman.
 doute(r) daughter, 101, 318.
 draft draught, draft, 57, 319.
 drai dry, 175, 315.
 draip to drip, 175, 278.
 draiv to drive, 156, 283, 361.
 drānd to drown, 115, 304.
 drāzi drowsy, 171.
 dreeg to drawl, 70, 315.
 dreek drake, 70, 312.
 dreet to drawl, 295.
 dreg to drag, 59, 315.
 dregn dragon, 197.
 dregz dregs, 73, 315.
 drenš to drench, 73, 277, 312.
 drenk drank, 59.
 dri dreary, gloomy, tedious, 150, 315.
 dried to dread, 131.
 driem dream, 179, 382.
 drieri dreary, 188.
 drift drift, 89.
 drink to drink, 89, 273, 312, 367.
 driu drew, 164, 315.
 drivm driven, 89.
 droe to draw, 63, 315, 375.
 drop drop, 100.
 druen drone, 122.
 druev (noun) drove, 122.
 druft drought, 174, 315.
 drukn drunk, drunken, 111, 247, 368.
 dub a small pool of water, 111.
 dubl double, 226, 348.
 dudz clothes.
 due doe, 122.
 Dued Joe, 329.
 duof dough, 122, 315.
 duofi cowardly, 122, 315.
 duel dole, 122.
 due(r) door, 113.
 Duez, Duezi Joshua, 329.
 duin done, 163, 398.
 dul dull, 107.
 dum dumb, 111.
 dun to urge for payment, 111.
 dun done, 398.
 dun dung, 111.
 duv dove, 174, 283.
 duz dost, does, 169, 310.
 duzn dozen, 226.
 dwāf dwarf, 74, 250, 315.
 dwinl to dwindle, 160, 250, 266, 298.
 džais joist, 229, 292, 310, 328.
 dželes jealous, 206, 243, 328.
 dželi jelly, 206, 328.

džen-rl *general*, 247.
 džēni *journey*, 228.
 džoem *the side post of a door*
 or chimney piece, 225, 328.
 džoenes *jaundice*, 225, 243,
 328.
 džogl *to shake*, 100.
 džoi *joy*, 216.
 džoint *joint*, 216, 328.
 džok *food*.
 džoli *jolly*, 214.
 džosl *to jostle*, 214.
 džoul *to knock, strike*, 254,
 328.
 džudž *judge*, 226.
 džust *just*, 226.

 e *have*, 283, 395.
 eb *ebb*, 73.
 ed *had*, 60, 395.
 edikéet *to educate*, 242.
 edž *edge*, 73.
 edž *hedge*, 73.
 ee *hay*, 153.
 eobl *able*, 204.
 eedž *age*, 204, 328.
 eeg *the berry of the hawthorn*,
 70, 315.
 eegifai *to argue, dispute*, 326.
 eēke(r) *acre*, 70, 337.
 eel *ale*, 70.
 eel *hail*, 65, 315.
 eem *to aim, intend*, 204.
 eēšn *ancient*, 204, 247, 269,
 293, 327.
 ee(r) *hair*, 133.
 ee(r) *hare*, 70.
 eet *art, skill*, 203.
 eet *to hate*, 70.
 efe(r) *heifer*, 186, 318.
 eft *haft*, 73, 283, 317.
 eg *to urge on, incite*, 73, 315.

eg *egg*, 73, 315.
 egrivéet *to aggravate*, 326.
 ei *high*, 182, 318.
 eit *to eat*, 87, 372.
 eit *eight*, 67, 318, 344.
 eit' *eighth*, 67, 344.
 eit *height*, 153, 318.
 eiti *eighty*, 344.
 eitīn *eighteen*, 344.
 eitīnt *eighteenth*, 344.
 eitit *eightieth*, 344.
 el *hell*, 73.
 elde(r)-trī *elder*, 73.
 elm *elm*, 73.
 elp *to help*, 73, 278, 383.
 els *else*, 73, 357.
 elte(r) *halter*, 60, 283.
 em *hem*, 73.
 emti *empty*, 143, 245, 279.
 en *hen*, 73.
 end *end*, 73.
 en (w. verb) *to hang*, 59, 382.
 en (pret.) *hung*, 59, 367.
 enk *hank*, 59, 312.
 enke(r) *anchor*, 59.
 enkl *ankle*, 59.
 enment (lit. *hangment*), used
 in the phrase: *wot ðe en-*
 ment? what the duce? See
 page 112.
 asked *newt, eft*, 60, 312.
 esp *hasp*, 73.
 espin *aspin*, 60.
 eš *ash-tree*, 59, 312.
 etn *eaten*, 73.
 etš *to hatch*, 60, 312.
 eu *eve*, 85, 250.
 eu *to hew*, 180, 250, 382.
 eu *yew*, 190, 250.
 ev *have*, 60, 283, 395.
 evi *heavy*, 73, 245, 315.
 evm *even*, 270.

evm *heaven*, 73, 247, 283.
ez *hast, has*, 60, 283.

e a, an, 128, 340.

e on, 272, 400.

e of, 283, 400.

e he, 350.

e have, 283, 395.

e-bāt *about, without*, 171, 242, 400.

e-blīdž *to oblige*, 229.

e-būn *above*, 112, 242, 283, 400.

ed *had*, 395.

ed *would*, 397.

ēd *herd*, 90.

ēdl *hurdle*, 120.

ed-vaiz *advice*, 229.

ed-vaiz *to advise*, 229.

e-fled *afraid* 131, 242.

e-fued *to afford*, 104, 242, 306.

e-fue(r) *before*, 104, 242, 400.

e-geet *in action, at work*, 70, 242.

e-gien *again, against*, 179, 242, 400.

e-grī *to agree*, 232, 242.

e-gue *ago*, 122, 242.

e-kānt *account*, 235.

e-kin *akin*, 117, 242, 312.

e-kos *because*, 225, 242.

e-kuedinlái *accordingly*, 242, 399.

el *will*, 397.

e-lā *to allow*, 235.

e-laiv *alive*, 156, 242.

e-lep e *along of, on account of*, 400.

(*e*)*levm* *eleven*, 81, 344.

(*e*)*levnt* *eleventh*, 344.

e-luen *alone*, 122, 242.

em = m *them*, 264, 350.

e-mānt *amount*, 235.

e-mer *among*, 59, 242, 400.

en an, 128.

en one, 345.

en and, 301, 401.

e-nent *anent, opposite*, 73, 242, 283, 400.

e-noi *to annoy*, 216, 242.

e-plai *to apply*, 229, 242.

e(r) *or*, 128, 401.

ě(r) *her*, 91, 350, 351.

eri *row, disturbance, noise*, 113, 245.

e-said *besides*, 400.

e-semł *to assemble*, 206, 242, 282.

e-sen, -sel, -seln *herself*, 353.

e-stied *instead*, 82, 242, 267, 400.

et (rel. pr. and conj.) *that*, 356, 401.

ēt *to hurt*, 228, 381.

e top e (lit. *on top of*) *upon*.

ev *have*, 283, 395.

ev of, 400.

e-wee *away*, 84, 242.

ez *us*, 310, 350.

ez *as*, 310.

ēz *hers*, 352.

fādin *farthing*, 189, 245, 276, 306.

fadm *fathom*, 57, 247, 306.

fāe(r) *far*, 74.

faiē(r) *fire*, 176.

fail *file*, 156.

fain *fine*, 229.

faiv *five*, 156, 283, 344.

Fakle *Thackley*, 306.

fakt (pl. *faks*) *fact*, 194, 322.

fāl *foul, ugly*, 171.

- fāl** fowl, 114, 315.
fale fallow, 57, 243.
fan fan, 57.
fan (pret.) found, 57, 301.
fān fern, 61.
fasn to fasten, conclude a bargain by paying earnest money, 57, 247, 287, 310.
fat fat, 144, 289.
fāt pedere, 74.
faðe(r) father, 71, 243, 283, 297.
fed fed, 148.
feed to fade, 204.
feek trick, deception, 127.
feel to fail, 204.
feen fain, glad, 65, 315.
feent to faint, 204.
fee(r) fair, 65, 315.
fee(r) to fare, 70.
fees face, 204.
feep faith, 204.
feeve(r) to favour, resemble in appearance or manners, 204.
feeve(r) fever, 84.
feit to fight, 86, 289, 318, 367.
fel to fell, 73.
fel (pret.) fell, 192.
felt (noun) felt, 73.
felt (pret.) felt, 148.
felte(r) to entangle.
fend to provide for oneself, 206.
fent remnant of a piece of cloth, 206.
fešn fashion, 197, 247, 269, 327.
fest fast, firm, 60.
feðe(r) feather, 73, 306.
feu few, 180, 250, 283, 357.
fezn pheasant, 206, 269, 293, 310.
fēd third, 306.
fe-getn (pp.) forgot, 242.
fēniš to furnish, 228.
fēnite(r) furniture, 228, 243, 288.
fe(r) for, 400.
fere furrow, 113, 243, 258, 318.
feri first, 346.
ferin foreign, 224, 245.
ferinez foreigners.
fe-sak to forsake, 376.
fe-seen forsaken, 312.
fēst first, 120, 309, 344.
fīd to feed, 147, 381.
fīdl fiddle, 89, 296.
fiebl feeble, 231.
fiē(r) fear, 131.
fies fierce, 233.
fīest feast, 231.
fiet feat, 231.
fīete(r) feature, 231, 288.
fift fifth, 160, 289, 309, 344.
fifti fifty, 160, 344.
fiftin fifteen, 344.
fiftint fifteenth, 344.
fiftit fiftieth, 344.
fig-wet figwort, 120, 243.
fīkl fickle, 89, 312.
fīl to fill, 117.
fīl to feel, 147, 382.
fīld field, 78, 254.
fīlep to beat, flog, 278.
film film, 89, 264.
fīlp filth, 177.
fīn fin, 89.
fīnd to find, 89, 300, 367, 368.
fīnd fiend, 187.
fīniš to finish, 211, 327.

flœ(r) *finger*, 89, 273.
flœk *to think*, 306.
flpms *fivepence*, 160, 247, 270.
flš *fish*, 89, 312, 337.
flt *ready, prepared*, 89.
fit *feet*, 147.
flte(r) *to kick the feet about*.
fluil *fuel*, 237.
flute(r) *future*, 237, 243, 253, 288.
flāe(r) *flower, flour*, 236.
flaks *flax*, 57.
flānde(r) *a small flat fish*.
flask *flask*, 57.
flat *flat*, 57.
flee *to frighten*, 283.
flee *to skin*, 183.
fleek *flake*, 70, 312.
fleem *flame*, 204.
fleer *up to get into a rage*.
fleg *flag*, 59.
flew (pret.) *threw*, 59, 367.
fleš *flesh*, 143, 312.
flī *to fly*, 187, 315.
flī *fly*, 187, 315.
flēm *phlegm*, 206.
flœ(r) *to laugh or sneer at*, 98.
flig *to fledge*, 117, 315.
flik *flitch of bacon*, 89, 254, 312.
flake(r) *to flicker*, 89, 312.
flint *flint*, 89.
flir *to fling, throw*, 76, 367, 368.
flīs *fleece*, 187.
flit *to remove*, 117.
flīt *flight*, 118, 318.
fluu *flue*, 239.
flog *to flog*, 315.
flok *flock*, 100, 312.

flop *to fall suddenly; flop one tied to pull the bed-clothes over one's head*.
flou *to flow*, 166, 250.
floun *flown*, 102, 315.
flue(r) *floor*, 165.
fluet *to float*, 105.
fluid *flood*, 163.
flumeks *to confound, cheat*, 283.
flute(r) *to flutter*, 107.
foēfit *to forfeit*, 223.
foek *fork*, 104, 312.
foel *to fall*, 62, 254, 379.
foel *a veil*, 62.
foem *form*, 223.
foe-nuin *drinking luncheon*.
foetn *fortune*, 223, 247, 288.
fog *aftergrass*, 100, 315.
foil *foal*, 109, 283.
foisti *fusty*, 226.
foks *fox*, 100.
foks-dluu *foxglove*, 107.
fole *to follow*, 100, 243, 315.
fols *false; in reference to a child implying that it is shrewd and witty beyond its years*, 58, 225.
fond *fond*, 100.
fo(r) *for*, 400.
fored *forward*, 243, 251.
forediš *rather forward*, 243.
foste(r) *foster*, 169.
foti *forty*, 192, 344.
fotit *fortieth*, 344.
fotn (pp.) *fought*, 100, 101, 247.
fotnit *fortnight*, 93, 192, 245.
fotš *to fetch*, 80, 312.
foče(r) *fodder*, 169, 297.
foud *fold*, 64, 238.
foue(r) *four*, 190, 344.

fouet *fourth*, 190, 309, 344.
 fouetin *fourteen*, 190, 344.
 fouetint *fourteenth*, 344.
 fouk *folk*, 103, 283.
 fout *fault*, 199, 256, 283.
 frai *to fry*, 229.
 fraide *Friday*, 156.
 frān *to frown*, 235.
 frats̃ *to quarrel*.
 fre *from*, 400.
 freem *to make a start or be-*
 ginning, 70, 283.
 frend *friend*, 192.
 frenz *friends*, 302.
 fres̃ *fresh*, 73, 312.
 fre *from*, 400.
 fri *free*, 187.
 friet *to fret, mourn over*, 82,
 381.
 frig *coire*, 315.
 frit *fright*, 118, 261, 318.
 friut *fruit*, 239.
 frīz *to freeze*, 187, 365, 366.
 froed *fraud*, 225.
 frog *frog*, 100, 315.
 frost *frost*, 100.
 froþ *froth, to foam*, 100, 306.
 frozn *frozen*, 100, 247, 269,
 310.
 frunt *front*, 226.
 fudl *to confuse*, 283.
 fuedž *to forge*, 223, 328.
 fuem *foam*, 122.
 fuə(r) *before*, 400.
 fuəs *force*, 223.
 fuid *food*, 163.
 fuil *fool*, 221.
 fuit (pl. fit) *foot*, 163, 336,
 337.
 ful *full*, 111.
 fulle(r) *fuller*, 111.
 fuml *to fumble*, 282.

fun (pp.) *found*, 111, 301.
 fus *fuss*, 174.
 fuzi *soft, spongy*, 283, 310.
 ga *gave*, 283.
 gab *impudence*, 57, 280, 315.
 gad *to gossip*, 57.
 gāl *the matter which gathers*
 in the corner of the eye, 326.
 galek *lefthand*, 194, 248, 326.
 galep *to gallop*, 194, 243.
 gales *gallows*, 57, 315.
 galesez *braces*, 254, 328.
 galn *gallon*, 194, 337.
 gam *game, to gamble*, 57, 263.
 gami *lame*, 263.
 gān *gown*, 235.
 gane(r) *gander*, 57, 243, 298,
 315.
 garit *garret*, 194, 326.
 gat (pret.) *got*, 57.
 gāt *gout*, 235.
 gavlek *crowbar*, 71, 315.
 gee *gay*, 204.
 geed *guard*, 203.
 geedn *garden*, 203.
 geen *gain*, 315.
 geen *near, direct*, 84, 315.
 geep *to gape*, 70, 315.
 geet *gate*, 70, 315.
 geete(r) *garter*, 203, 326.
 geg *to gag*, 59, 315.
 gen *gang*, 59.
 gen-wee *thoroughfare, pas-*
 sage, 59.
 ges *to guess*, 206.
 gest *guest*, 315.
 get *to get*, 88, 315, 372.
 getn (pp.) *got*, 73, 286.
 geðe(r) *to gather*, 60, 243, 297.
 gezlin *gosling*, 148, 245, 276.
 gēd *fit, bout*.

gēdl girdle, 120.
gēn to grin, 74, 261.
gēs grass, 69, 261.
gēsl gristle, 90, 261, 286, 315.
gēt great, 185, 261, 289.
gēts lit. greats, 177.
gēp girth, 306.
gi give, 283.
gidi giddy, 89.
giēn against, 400.
gie(r) gear, 68.
gift gift, 89, 283.
gild to gild, 119.
gilt a young female pig, 89, 315.
gimlit gimlet, 211, 243.
gīn given, 79, 283.
ginl a long narrow uncovered passage, 247.
gīs geese, 147, 310.
gium gum, 164.
giv, gi to give, 77, 315, 372.
gizn to choke, 211, 326.
gizn gizzard, 211.
God God, 100.
goeki left-handed, 198.
goel gall, 62.
goem heed, care, attention, 184.
goemles silly, stupid, 184.
goit channel, mill-stream, 109, 289, 315.
gol goal, 217, 326.
gosep gossip, 91.
gospl gospel, 100.
goud gold, 103, 315.
graim soot (on the kettle), 156.
graip to gripe, 156.
gran-faðe(r), gram-faðe(r) grandfather, 194, 299.
grant to grant, 195, 326.
gree gray, 133, 315.

greenz (pl.) malt which has been used in brewing beer, 204, 338.
grees grace, 204.
greet grate, 204.
greēv grave, 70, 283.
greez to graze, 70, 310.
grīdi greedy, 130.
gries grease, 231.
grīf grief, 232.
grīn green, 147, 315.
grind to grind, 89.
grip grip, 89.
grīt to greet, 147.
griu grew, 190.
griuil gruel, 239.
grou to grow, 166, 250, 378.
gruēn to groan, 122.
gruēp to grope, 122.
gruēv grove, 122.
gruin snout of a pig, 221, 268.
gruml to grumble, 226, 247.
grund to grind, 381.
grund ground, 111, 300, 315.
grun-sil groundsel, 89, 111, 251, 299.
grunt to grunt, grumble, find fault, 111.
grunz (pl.) sediment, 111, 302, 338.
gue to go, 122, 382.
guēd goad, 122.
guēn gone, 122.
gue(r) gore, 122.
guest ghost, 122.
guet goat, 122, 315.
guid good, 163, 315, 343.
guis (pl. gīs) goose, 163, 336.
gulit gullet, channel for water, 226, 245.
gust gust, 111.
gute(r) gutter, 226.

guts entrails, belly, 111.
guzl to swallow greedily, 226.

i I, 350.

i in, 89, 272, 400.

ī he, 155, 350.

ī (pl. in) eye, 181, 315, 334.

id to hide, 177.

id I would, 250.

id heed, 147.

idn (pp.) hid, 177.

ī-end corner of the eye.

iøb herb, 207.

ied head, 179, 283.

ied heard, 151.

iøge(r) eager, 231.

iøgl eagle, 231.

iøkwl equal, 231.

iel to heal, 137.

iel eel, 131.

iølp health, 137, 306.

ienis, ienist earnest, 74, 245.

iøp heap, 179.

iø(r) ear, 179.

iø(r) to hear, 151, 382.

iø(r) here, 154, 354, 399.

iørin herring, 68.

iørnd errand, 131.

iøst east, 179.

iøste(r) Easter, 179.

iøt heat, 137.

iøp earth, 74.

iøðn heathen, 137.

iø-wig earwig, 315.

iøz ease, 231.

iezinz the eaves of a building, 276.

if if, 89, 401.

ig mood, temper, 117, 315.

igoi, an exclamation of surprise or wonder.

ik to hitch, 89, 312.

il hill, 117.

il ill, 89, 343.

il heel, 147.

ilt hilt, 89.

im him, 89, 350.

imin evening, 130, 270, 276, 283.

in in, 89, 400.

inā presently, 399.

inde(r) (occ. inðe(r)) to hinder, 89, 296.

indžn engine, 209, 247, 328.

indžoi to enjoy, 209, 244, 328.

inif (sing.), enough, 164, 245, 315, 357.

iniu (pl.) enough; 164, 245, 315, 357.

inš inch, 117, 337.

inte, intev, intul into, 400.

inž hinge, 76, 315.

in to hang, 76, 273, 367, 368.

ingeedž to engage, 204, 209, 244.

ink ink, 209, 322.

ink think, 306.

inliš English, 76, 273.

inolnd England, 76, 247.

ip hip, 117.

ipin a cloth placed round the hips of children, 117, 245.

is his, 351.

i(s)sen, i(s)sel, i(s)seln himself, 353.

it to hit, 89, 373.

it it, 89, 289, 350.

it its, 351.

i tgeet in the way.

its its, 352.

itsen, itsel, itseln itself, 353.

iðe(r) hither, 89, 297, 399.

iuk hook, 164, 312.

- iuneti* unity, 237, 253.
iunion union, 237.
ius use, 237, 253.
iusfl useful, 237.
iusles useless, 237.
iuz to use, 237, 310.
ive(r) ever, 145, 283, 399.
ivri every, 145, 357.
iz his, 89, 351, 352.
iz is, 89, 310.
iz he has, he is, 310.

jād yard, 61, 315.
jāe(r) your, 190, 350.
jān yarn, 61, 315.
jare yarrow, 57, 243, 250.
jāz, yours, 352.
jel yell, 73, 315.
jelp yelp, 73, 315.
jē ye, you, 252, 350.
jē(r) your, 351.
jēs yes, 91, 399.
jēsen, *jēsel*, *jēseln* your-
 self, yourselves, 353.
jēsēnz yourselves, 353.
jēst yeast, 81, 315.
jēstede yesterday, 81, 243,
 315, 399.
jēstēnīt last night, 399.
jēt yet, 81, 399.
jī ye, you, 155, 252, 350.
jied (3 feet) yard, 74, 337.
jien to yearn, 74.
jie(r) year, 131, 252, 337.
jild to yield, 78, 315.
jiup youth, 190.
joen to yawn, 80, 315.
jole yellow, 80, 243, 254, 315.
jon, *jond* yon, 80, 252, 354.
jondeli vacant, beside one-
 self.
jonde(r) yonder, 399.

juek yolk, 83, 105, 252, 315.
jun young, 111, 252.

kā cow, 171, 312.
kāe(r) *dān* to bend down,
 sit down, 172.
kaf chaff, 57, 283, 312.
kaīnd kind, 312.
kait kite, 175, 312.
kākume(r) cucumber, 237,
 263, 282.
kal to gossip, 57, 312.
kāl cowl, to frown, 114,
 254, 315.
kan can, 57.
kan (verb) can, 57, 389.
kani knowing, skilful, nim-
 ble, 57, 245.
kanl candle, 57, 247, 266,
 298, 312.
kānsl to counsel, 235.
kānt to count, 235.
kap cap, 57, 194.
kap to surprise.
kapil a piece of leather sewn
 over a hole in a boot or
 shoe, 194.
karit carrot, 194, 245.
kasl castle, 57, 286.
kā-slip cowslip, 117.
kat cat, 57.
kāt cart, 61, 312.
katš to catch, 383.
kātš couch, 235.
kāv to carve, 74, 283, 312.
keed card, 203, 322.
keedž cage, 204.
keek bread of any kind,
 70, 312.
keekes body, carcase, 203,
 322.
keē(r) care, 70, 312.

kees case, 204, 322.
kei key, 139, 312, 315.
keišn (lit. occasion) need, necessity, 322.
kek hemlock, 312.
kemp short coarse white hairs in wool, 73, 312.
kenke(r) to rust, corrode, 59, 197, 243.
kep to catch (a ball), 278, 312.
kept kept, 148.
kest to cast, 60, 312, 381.
ketl kettle, 73, 247, 312.
ked could, 389.
kē-geť kirkgate, 90, 312, 313.
ken (verb) can, 389.
kōn currant, 228, 259, 292.
kōnl kernel, 120, 312.
kēs to curse, 113, 310, 312.
kēsmes Christmas, 161, 243, 261, 312.
kēsñ to christen, 161, 261, 310.
kid kid, 89.
kil to kill, 77, 250, 312.
kil to cool, 147, 312.
kiln kiln, 117, 312.
kīn keen, 147, 312.
kindm kingdom, 264, 273 note, 312.
kinl to bring forth (of rabbits), 117.
kinlin firewood, 117, 298.
kin king, 117.
kink to cough (of whooping cough), 89.
kin-kof whooping cough, 89, 312, 313.
kīp to keep, 147, 312.
kist chest, box, 89, 310.
kit a pail, 89, 312.

kitl to tickle, 89, 257, 312.
kitl to bring forth kittens, 312.
kitlin kitten.
kitšn kitchen, 117, 312.
kiue(r) cure, 238.
kn weak form of **kan** can, 271, 359.
kob-web cob, 100.
kod cod, 100.
koef calf, 62, 312.
koef calf (of the leg), 62.
koel to call, 62, 312.
koen corn, 104, 312.
koene(r) corner, 223.
koese causeway, 225, 243, 322.
kof cough, 100, 319.
koil coal, 109, 254.
koiles coalhouse, 243.
koit quoit, coit, 216.
koit coat, 219, 312.
kok cock, 100, 312.
kokl cockle, 100, 312.
kolep slice of bacon, 100, 243.
kole(r) collar, 214.
kom came, 169.
konsān concern, 207.
konséet conceit, 234.
konsiđe(r) to consider, 211, 297.
kontraiv to contrive, 229, 361, 364.
kontréeri contrary, 204 note, 322.
kope(r) copper, 100.
kos because, 225, 242, 246, 401.
kost to cost, 381.
kot staples of wool tightly entangled together, 289.

- kotn cotton, 214.
 koud cold, 64, 312.
 kouk coke, cinder, 103, 312.
 koul to rake, 220, 322.
 kout colt, 103, 312.
 krab crab, 57.
 krabd angry, 57.
 krabi ill-tempered, 57.
 krād crowd, 171.
 kraft craft, 57.
 krai cry, 229.
 Kraist Christ, 156.
 krak to crack, 57.
 krait cricket (game), 213.
 kram to cram, press close together, 57.
 = kramp cramp, 57.
 krān crown, crown of the head, 235.
 kraps the renderings of lard, 278, 312.
 kredl cradle, 60, 247.
 kreev to crave, 70, 312.
 krenk crank, 59.
 kres cress, 73.
 kriete(r) creature, 288.
 krinž to cringe, 76, 312, 315.
 krīp to creep, 187, 383.
 kripl cripple, 117.
 krisp crisp, 89.
 kriu crew, 190.
 kriuk crook, 164, 312.
 kroē to crow, 123, 377.
 kroē crow, 123, 312.
 kroel to crawl, 63, 283.
 kroft a small field, 100.
 krop crop, 100.
 kros across, 246.
 kros cross, 100.
 krudl to curdle, 111.
 krudz curds, 111, 338.
 kruēk to croak, 122.
 kruidl to shrink or cover with cold, fear, or pain, 163.
 krum crumb, 111, 263.
 krumpl to crumple, 111.
 krust crust, 226.
 kruš to crush, 226.
 krutš crutch, 121, 312.
 kubed cupboard, 243, 279, 280, 312.
 kud cud, 97, 250, 312.
 kud could, 174, 389.
 kudl to embrace, 111, 247.
 kuēd cord, 223.
 kuēdiroi corduroy.
 kuēm comb, 66, 281, 312.
 kuētš coach, 218.
 kuēv cove, 103, 283.
 kuf (kuft) cuff, 111, 283.
 kuil cool, 163.
 kūk cook, 164, 312.
 kule(r) colour, 226.
 kum to come, 111, 312, 370.
 kumfet comfort, 226.
 kumpni company, 226, 247.
 kunin cunning, 111, 245.
 kuntri country, 226.
 kup cup, 111.
 kupl couple, 226.
 kus kiss, to kiss, 107, 310, 383.
 kusted custard, 226, 243.
 kustm custom, 226, 247.
 kut to cut, 381.
 kuve(r) to cover, 226.
 kuzin, kuzn cousin, 226.
 kwaiet quiet, 230, 322.
 kwaletī quality, 202, 250, 322.
 kwari stone-quarry, 202, 250, 322.

kweet quart, 203, 250, 259,
322, 337.

kweeste(r) quarter, 203, 347.

kwīn queen, 147.

-l will, 397.

lā to allow, 235.

lad lad, 57.

lād loud, 171.

laf to laugh, 57, 319.

laſte(r) laughter, 57, 319.

laif life, 156.

laik like, 156.

laim lime, 156.

lain line, 156.

lais lice, 175.

lam lamb, 57, 66, 281.

lamp lamp, 194.

land land, 57.

lanloed landlord, 299.

lāns an allowance of re-
freshment or money, 235,
246.

lap lap, lappet, 57.

lap to wrap up, 57, 254.

laps a kind of woollen waste
made in spinning, 338.

lari last, 346.

las lass, girl, 57.

lās (pl. lais) louse, 171, 310,
336.

last last, latest, 57, 343.

lat late, 57, 254, 289, 343.

lat lath, 57, 289.

late(r) latter, later, 57, 343.

latist latest, 343.

laſſ latch, 312.

laſſe(r) ladder, 144, 297.

laſſe(r) lather, foam, froth,
71, 186, 306.

lavrek lark, 125, 243, 312.

lee to lay, 84, 315, 382.

leed laid, 84, 315.

leedi lady, 141, 245, 283.

leedl ladle, 70.

leek to play, 127, 312.

leelek lilac, 229, 243, 322.

leem lame, 70.

leen lain, 84, 315.

leerem alarum, 195.

lees lace, 204.

leəð barn, 70, 306.

leəv barn, 306.

leſt (pret. and pp.) left, 143.

leg leg, 73, 315.

lein to lean, 139, 382.

leitſ leech, 132, 312.

lek to leak, 88, 312.

lek leek, 186.

len to lend, 143, 268, 303,
382.

lenit linnet, 99, 212, 245.

lent, lend (pret. and pp.)
lent, 143.

lenp length, 73, 275.

len (lon) long, 59.

len to long for, 59.

lenki tall and thin.

len-setl a long bench with
a high back, 59.

lenwidſ language, 197, 328.

les less, 143, 343.

leſſ to comb the hair of the
head, 59.

let to let, 134, 381.

let (pret.) let, 154.

lete(r) letter, 206.

letis lettuce, 206, 245.

leſſe(r) leather, 73, 306.

levm eleven, 246.

li to tell a lie, 187, 315.

lid lid, 89.

lied lead, 179.

lied to lead, 137, 381.

- liede(r)** tendon, 137.
lief leaf, 179.
lien lean, 137.
lien to learn, 74, 382.
liest least, 137, 343.
liev to leave, 137, 382.
lif soon, 187.
lift to lift, 117.
lig to lie down, 89, 254, 315, 382.
lik to lick, 89, 312.
lim limb, 89.
limit limit, 211.
linin linen, 160.
lints lentils, 209.
lin heather, 117, 273.
line(r) to linger, 76.
lip lip, 89.
lisn listen, 117, 287.
list list, 211.
list to enlist, 211, 246.
lit light, levis, 93.
lit light, to light, 187, 381.
litl little, 177, 343.
litnin lightning, 150.
lits lit. littles, 177.
lits the lungs of animals, 93, 318, 338.
liuk to look, 164, 312.
lium loom, 164, 254.
liv to live, 89, 283.
live(r) to deliver, 211, 246.
live(r) liver, 89, 283.
lodž to lodge, 214.
loe law, 63, 315.
loed lord, 283.
loft loft, 100.
loin lane, 69, 109, 254.
loin loin, 216.
loitš loach, 219.
loiz to lose, 109, 310, 382.
lok lock, 100, 312.
loks small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, 100, 338.
lon (len) long, 59.
lop flea, 100, 278.
loped clotted, covered with dirt, 100, 243.
lopste(r) lobster, 100, 278.
lost lost, 100.
lot lot, 100.
lotments allotments, 246.
lou low, 124, 315.
loup to leap, jump, 184, 317.
lous loose, 184.
lued load, 122.
luef loaf, 122, 317.
luen loan, 122.
luensm lonely, 122, 247.
luop loath, 122.
luoŝ to loathe, 122.
lug to pull the hair of the head, 111, 315.
lur lung, 111.
luv love, 111.
m them, 350.
mad mad, 144.
madlin a bewildered or confused person, 144.
mai my, 156, 351.
maie(r) mire, 176.
maiklskoup microscope.
mail mile, 156, 337.
main mine, 156, 352.
mais mice, 175.
mait mite, 156.
mak to make, 71, 312, 383.
māk mark, 61, 312.
man (pl. men) man, 57, 336.
mane(r) manner, 194.
mānt to mount, 235.
map a mop, 194.

mare *marrow*, 57, 243, 315.
mare *to match a pattern*,
 194, 243.
mās (pl. **mais**) *mouse*, 171,
 310, 336.
mat *mat*, 289.
māt *to moult*, 235, 256.
māp *mouth*, 171.
mebi (lit. *may be*) *perhaps*,
possibly, 65, 399.
mede *meadow*, 134, 243.
mee (verb) *may*, 65, 315, 393.
meed (pret. and pp.) *made*,
 70, 312.
meeg *marw*, 70, 315.
meeleek *trick, to play tricks*
upon a person.
meen *main*, 65, 315.
meen *mane*, 70.
mee(r) *mare*, 75.
meesn *mason*, 204.
meeste(r) *master*, 195.
meet *mate*, 70.
meil *meal, flour*, 87.
meit *meat*, 87.
meitš *to measure*, 312.
mel *mallet*, 206.
mel *to meddle*, 206.
melt *to melt*, 73, 381.
men *men*, 73.
mend, *to mend*, 206.
mens *neatness, tidiness*, 73,
 312.
ment *meant*, 143.
meš *mash*, 59, 125.
mešt *smashed, broken in*
pieces.
met *met*, 148.
meze(r) *measure*, 206, 243,
 310.
mezlz *measles*, 234, 338.
me (verb) *may*, 393.

me *me*, 350.
med (verb) *might*, 393.
mēki *mirky*, 120.
men *man*, 249.
men *must*, 392.
menīue(r) *manure*, 238, 242.
meraine *merino wool*.
meri *merry*, 120, 245.
mēde(r) *to murder*, 120, 297.
mi *my*, 351.
mī *me*, 155, 350.
midif *midwife*, 160, 251.
midin *dunghill*, 276, 296.
midl *middle*, 89, 296.
midles *troublesome, tiresome*,
impatient, to no purpose,
 154.
miel *meal, repast*, 131.
mien *mean*, 137.
mien *to mean, intend*, 137,
 382.
mig *midge*, 117, 315.
miks *to mix*, 89, 312.
mild *mild*, 92, 254.
mil-deu *mildew*, 89.
milk *milk*, 77.
miln *mill*, 117, 269.
ministe(r) *minister*, 211, 244.
mins *mince*, 211.
mint *mint*, 89.
mirł *to mingle*, 76, 273.
mis *miss*, 89.
misen, misel, miseln, myself,
 353.
mist *mist*, 89.
mistl *cow-house*, 263, 287.
mistšif *mischievous*, 211.
mīt *to meet*, 147, 289, 381.
mīt (noun) *might*, 93, 318.
mitš *much*, 89, 312, 343.
miul *mule*, 237.
miuld *angry*.

- miuzik** *music*, 237.
mizl *to drizzle (of rain)*, 263, 310.
mizl-tue *mistletoe*, 89.
moe *to mow*, 123, 377.
moek *maggot*, 63, 306, 312.
moen *morning*, 104.
moende(r) *to wander about without any definite aim in view*.
moendž *mange*, 196, 328.
moendži *mangy, peevish*, 328.
moenin *morning*, 104.
moist *moist*, 216.
moiste(r) *moisture*, 216, 243, 288.
moit *mote*, 109.
moiše(r) *to ponder over, be anxious*, 297.
molt *malt*, 58, 254.
moni *many*, 58, 245, 315, 343, 357.
mos *moss*, 100.
mot, moti *a mark at quoits*, 214.
mop *moth*, 100.
moud *mould, model*, 220.
moud-wāp *a mole*, 103.
mud (verb) *might*, 393.
mūd *crowded, crammed*, 263.
muen *to moan*, 122.
muen *to mourn*, 113.
muent *must not*, 392.
mue(r) *moor*, 165.
mue(r) *more*, 122, 343.
muēst *most*, 122, 343.
mūfn *muffin*, 112.
muid *mood*, 163.
muild *confusion, bad temper*, 163.
muild en teu *hard labour, continuous toil*.
muin *moon*, 163, 263.
muk *muck*, 121, 312.
munl *to mumble*, 111, 263, 288.
mun *must*, 111, 263, 392.
munde *Monday*, 169.
muni *money*, 226.
muns *months*, 307, 310.
munþ *month*, 169, 337.
mune(r) *monger*, 59.
munril *mongrel*, 226.
musl *muscle*, 310.
musl *mussel*, 111, 312.
must *must*, 392.
musted *mustard*, 226, 243.
mutn *mutton*, 226, 247.
muše(r) *mother*, 169, 297.
muzl *muzzle*, 226.
nā *now*, 171, 399.
naif *knife*, 156.
nain *nine*, 344.
naint *ninth*, 309, 344.
nainti *ninety*, 344.
naintin *nineteen*, 344.
naintint *nineteenth*, 344.
naintit *ninetieth*, 344.
nais *nice*, 229.
nap *nap*, 57.
nare *narrow*, 57, 243.
nat *gnat*, 57, 315.
nate(r) *to gnaw, nibble*, 265.
naterin *scolding, fault-finding in a small vexatious manner*.
nati *neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people)*, 265, 286.
nat-rl, nat-re-bl *natural*, 194, 247, 288.
navi *canal*, 247, 265.
neb *bill, beak*, 73, 280.
nee *nay*, 84, 399.

neebə(r) *neighbour*, 183, 243, 318.

neeg to gnaw, 70, 315.

neegin, **nerin tēn** a bout which is a constant source of annoyance and complaint.

neekt naked, 70, 312.

neel nail, 65, 315.

neem name, 70.

neete(r) nature, 204, 243, 288.

nei to neigh, 139, 315.

nei nigh, near, 182, 318.

neid to knead, 87, 372.

neiv fist, 87, 283.

nek neck, 73, 312.

nek-lep neck cloth, handkerchief, 243, 312.

nekst next, 152, 320, 343.

nerp to gnaw as a pain, 59.

nerp-neel corn on the foot, 59.

nest nest, 73.

net net, 73, 289.

netl nettle, 73.

nevi nephew, 73, 245.

ne no, 357.

ne(r) nor, than, 128, 401.

nēs nurse, 228.

net not, 128, 357, 399.

nī knee, 187.

nibl to nibble, 89, 257.

nīd need, 150.

nīdiēt idiot, 340.

nīdl needle, 130, 296.

nie(r) kidney, 151, 265.

nie(r) near 179, 343, 400.

nie(r), **nive(r)** never, 283.

niere(r) nearer, 343.

nierist nearest, 343.

nies niece, 231.

niet neat, tidy, 231.

nīl to kneel, 382.

niml nimble, 89, 263, 282.

nip to move quickly, slip away.

nit to knit, 117, 373.

nit nit, 89, 317.

nīt night, 93, 265, 318.

nītingeel nightingale, 70.

nīt-mee(r) nightmare, 70.

niu new, 190.

niu knew, 190.

niuk nook, 164, 312.

nive(r) never, 145, 283, 399.

nīz to sneeze, 187.

nobed only, except, 286, 399, 400.

nod nap, short sleep, 100.

noe to know, 123, 250, 377.

noep to beat, strike, 103, 278.

noep north, 104.

noeðe(r) neither, 123, 357, 401.

noilz (pl.) the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine, 265, 338.

noiz noise, 216.

nok to knock, 100, 312.

noreišn row, disturbance, 340.

not knot, 100.

notš notch, a run at the game of cricket, 100, 312.

nou no, 399.

nout naught, 123, 318, 357.

nozl to beat, thrash, 254.

nub to nudge, 280.

nue no, 122, 357.

nuebdi nobody, 245, 247, 280, 357.

nuebl noble, 218.

nuen none, not, 122, 357.

nuen-keet *silly foolish person.*

nuetis *notice*, 218.

nuez *nose*, 105, 310.

nuin *noon*, 163, 268.

num *numb*, 111.

nume(r) *number*, 226, 282.

nut *nut*, 111, 317.

nuvis *novice*, 215.

nuvl *novel*, 215.

óbstakl *obstacle*, 214, 243.

od *odd*, 100.

od *to hold*, 64, 300, 381.

od, *rot it a passionate rebuke or remonstrance.*

oef *half*, 283.

oek *hawk*, 63, 283.

oeked *awkward*, 243, 251.

oekedli *awkwardly*, 399.

oel *all*, 62, 357.

oel *hall*, 62.

oemend *almond*, 198, 255.

óeminak *almanac*, 198, 243, 255.

oen *horn*, 104.

oen *own*, 124, 315.

oepep *halfpennyworth*, 62, 243, 247, 251, 272.

oepni *halfpenny*, 62, 245, 283.

oes *horse*, 104, 261, 310.

oeðe(r) *either*, 123, 243, 357, 401.

oeðe(r) *order*, 223, 258, 297.

ofi *offal*, 100.

ofld *disreputable*.

oft *oft, often*, 100, 399.

og *the first year's wool of a sheep*, 100, 315.

oil *hole*, 109, 317.

oil *oil*, 216.

ointment *ointment*, 216.

oiste(r) *oyster*, 216.

oke-daik *small stream of iron-water*, 214.

oks (pl. **oksn**) *ox*, 100, 320, 334.

ole *hollow*, 100, 243, 318.

olēs *always*, 58, 243, 251, 399.

olin *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree*, 100, 245, 268.

olt *halt*, 58.

omes, omest *almost*, 58, 243, 255, 292, 399.

on *on, of*, 100, 249 *note*, 400.

one(r) *honour*, 214.

oni *any*, 146, 245, 315, 357.

onibodi *anybody*, 357.

oniwie(r) *anywhere*, 399.

ont *aunt*, 200.

op *to hop*, 100.

opm *open*, 100, 270.

o(r) *or*, 401.

ote(r) *otter*, 100.

otšed *orchard*, 100, 243.

ou *to owe*, 124, 315.

oud *to hold*, 64.

oud *old*, 64, 300.

oue-kesn *overcast, gloomy (of the sky)*, 287.

oue(r), ove(r) *over*, 283, 400.

oue(r)-welt *to upset*, 73.

out *ought*, 124, 318, 394.

out *holt*, 103, 289.

ovl *hovel*, 100.

pāe(r) *power*, 236.

pai *pie*, 229.

paik *pike*, 156.

paik *to pick, choose, select*, 229, 322.

pail *pile*, 156.

pain to pine, 156.
 paint pint, 229.
 paip pipe, 156.
 pak pack, bundle, 57, 312.
 pāk a kind of blain, 278.
 pāk park, 61.
 pan pan, 57.
 pantri pantry, 194.
 pās̃n parson, 207.
 pastē(r) pasture, 195, 228, 243.
 pasti pasty, 204.
 pap path, 57, 306.
 pāḍē(r) powder, 235, 297.
 pee pay, 204.
 peedn pardon, 203.
 peedž page, 204.
 peel pail, 65, 315.
 peel pale, 204.
 peen pain, 204.
 peen pane of glass, 204.
 peent paint, 204.
 pee(r) pair, 205.
 pee(r) to peel, 205.
 pees pace, 204.
 peesl parcel, 203.
 peest paste, 204.
 peestē(r) (lit. pasture) to feed.
 peet part, 203.
 peetnē(r) partner, 203.
 pegi-stik the handle of a pegi (an instrument used in washing clothes, having a long handle inserted at right angles to the plane of a wooden disc, in which are set several pegs).
 pei pea, 87, 278, 311.
 peil up ɔn dān to go about, hurry up and down.
 pen pen, 73.

penēp pennyworth, 243, 247, 251.
 peni penny, 73, 245.
 peš to knock about, smash, dash, 59, 312.
 pešn passion, 197, 327.
 pēs purse, 228.
 pidžn pigeon, 211, 247, 328.
 piek perch, to perch, 278.
 pie-kok peacock, 179.
 piel to appeal, 231, 246.
 pie(r) pear, 75, 208, 260.
 pies peace, 231.
 pig pig, 89, 315.
 pigin a small water-can, 89.
 pig-koit pig-sty, 109.
 pik pickaxe, 211.
 pikte(r) picture, 243, 288.
 pil to peel, 234.
 pile pillow, 117, 243.
 pilinz the peels of potatoes, etc., 234.
 pim-ruez primrose, 262, 278.
 pinien opinion, 211, 246.
 pīp (pret. and pp. pept) to peep, 232, 383.
 pīs piece, 232.
 pit pit, 117.
 piti pity, 211.
 pitš pitch, 89, 312.
 pip pith, 89.
 piu pew, 237.
 piue(r) pure, 238.
 pius puce colour, 237.
 plant plant, 195.
 plat floor, ground.
 pleen plain, 204.
 plees place, 204.
 pleestē(r) plaster, 195, 243.
 pleet plate, 204.
 plenk plank, 197.
 pleš to splash, 59.

pleze(r) *pleasure*, 206, 243,
 310.
 plied to *plead*, 231.
 pliez to *please*, 231.
 plit *plight*, 93, 318.
 pliu *plough*, 164, 315.
 plot *plot*, 100.
 pluk *pluck*, to *pluck*, 111,
 312.
 plum *plum*, 174.
 plume(r) *plumber*, 226.
 pobz (pl.) *porridge*; *sops*
made of bread and milk.
 poe *paw*, 225.
 poem *palm*, 62, 278.
 poez to *kick*, 225, 278.
 point *point*, 216.
 poizn *poison*, 216.
 poks *pox*, 100.
 popi *poppy*, 110, 245.
 poreets *potatoes*, 286.
 poridž *porridge*, 214, 338.
 posnit *saucepan*, 214, 245.
 pot *pot*, 214.
 pot donek, see § 346 note.
 poul *pole*, 129.
 poutri *poultry*, 220, 278.
 poutš to *pouch*, 220, 330.
 prād *proud*, 171, 291.
 praid *pride*, 175, 286.
 prais *price*, 229.
 praiž to *lift with a lever*, 229.
 pratli *gently, softly*, 57, 245.
 pree (but pre ðe) to *pray*,
 204.
 preet to *prate, babble*, 70,
 204, 278.
 preez to *praise*, 204.
 preitš to *preach*, 234, 330.
 prentis *apprentice*, 206, 246.
 prenk *prank, trick*, 59.
 prik to *prick*, 89, 312.

prikl *prickle*, 89.
 prišt *priest*, 187.
 prod to *prick, goad*, 100.
 profit *profit*, 214.
 prog to *collect wood for the*
bonfire on the fifth of
November, 278, 315.
 pruiu to *prove*, 163.
 puek *pork*, 322.
 puek *sack*, 105.
 pueli *poorly, ill*, 222.
 pueni *pony*, 105, 218.
 pue(r) *poor*, 222.
 puest *post*, 105, 218.
 puešn *portion*, 223.
 puete(r) *porter*, 223.
 puezi *nosegay*, 218.
 puilpit *pulpit*, 227, 245.
 pūl to *pull*, 112.
 puli *pulley*, 227.
 pulit *pullet*, 227.
 pulp *pulp*, 226.
 pūltis *poultice*, 220, 245.
 pund a *pound*, 111, 300, 337.
 puš to *push*, 227.
 put to *put*, 227, 278, 381.
 rašte(r) *rafter*, 57.
 raid to *ride*, 156, 361.
 raip *ripe*, 156.
 rais *rice*, 229.
 raiet *riot*, 229.
 rait to *write*, 156, 250, 361.
 raiv to *tear*, 156, 258, 361,
 364.
 raiz to *rise*, 156, 310, 361.
 ram *ram*, 57.
 ram to *thrust, press*, 258.
 rām *room*, 171, 263.
 rami *having a strong taste*
or smell, 57.
 raml to *ramble*, 57, 282.

rānd round, 235.
ransak to ransack, 71.
rasl to wrestle, 144, 286, 310.
rāst rust, 171.
ratn rat, 194, 247, 269, 286.
rebit rivet, 212, 245, 283.
red (pret. and pp.) read, 134.
red red, 186.
redi ready, 296.
rediš radish, 200, 245, 327.
redžeste(r) to register, 212, 242.
reedž rage, 204.
reek rake, 70, 312.
reek āt to ramble about.
reel rail, 315.
reen rain, 84, 315.
reen-bou rain-bow, 102.
rees race, 129.
reet rate, 204.
reeðe(r) rather, 70, 306.
reg rag, 59, 315.
reg-le(r) regular, 247.
reik to reach, 138, 312, 383.
reit right, 86, 258, 318.
rekn to reckon, 73, 247.
rens to rinse, 212.
ren (pret.) rang, 59, 367.
ren wrong, 59, 250.
renk rank, 59, 197, 322.
renl to pull the hair of the head, 59.
rest, rest, remnant, 73.
reš rash, 59, 312.
retš wretch, 73.
rib rib, 89.
rid rid, 77.
rīd to read, 130, 381.
rīd reed, 187.
ridl riddle, 136, 311.
ridl sieve, 89, 257.
ridn ridden, 89, 296.

riēl real, 231.
rieþ to reap, 82.
rie(r) to rear, 137.
rieþ wreath, 137.
riezn reason, 231.
rifiuz to refuse, 237.
rift to belch, eructate, 89, 283.
rig back, 117, 315.
rigin ridge of a house, 117, 315.
rik reek, smoke, 150 note, 312.
rikriut to recruit, 239.
rikuve(r) to recover, 226.
rīl reel, 187.
rim rim, 89.
rind rind, 89.
rin to ring, 89, 367, 368.
rin to wring, 89, 367.
rin ring, 317.
rinkl wrinkle, 89.
risiet receipt, recipe, 231.
risiev to receive, 231.
rist wrist, 89.
rit wright, 118, 318.
ritn written, 89.
riu to rue, 190, 250, 382.
riubub rhubarb, 239, 243.
riuin ruin, 239.
riuk rook, 164, 317.
riume(r) rumour, 239.
rive(r) river, 211.
rīzd rancid (of bacon), 258, 310.
rīzn risen, 89, 310.
Robīsn Robinson, 267.
roe raw, 180.
roet to bray, 184.
roid clearing (of a wood), 109, 300.
rok rock, 100, 214.
roet to roast, 217.
rot to rot, 100.

roul to roll, 220.
 rout wrought, 101, 318.
 rubiš rubbish, 226.
 rudi ruddy, 111, 245, 315.
 rueb robe, 218.
 rued road, 122.
 rueg rogue, 218.
 ruep rope, 122.
 rue(r) to roar, 122.
 ruez rose, 105, 310.
 ruf rough, 174, 319.
 ruid rood, 163.
 ruif roof, 163, 283.
 ruit root, 163.
 run to run, 367, 368.
 runin running, 245, 276.
 run wrung, 111.
 rust rest, repose, 310.
 ruš rush, 97.

 s shall, 256, 312, 391.
 s us, 350.
 sã a drain, sough, 310, 315.
 sã sow, 114, 315.
 sad sad, 57.
 sadl saddle, 71, 296.
 sãdžn sergeant, 207, 292.
 sãe(r) sour, 172.
 said side, 156.
 saietī society, 246.
 sail to strain through a sieve,
 156, 315.
 sailm asylum, 229, 246.
 sain sign, 229.
 saip to ooze or drain out
 slowly, 156.
 saið scythe, 156, 306, 315.
 saizez assizes, 229, 246.
 sãk to suck, 171, 310, 312.
 sakles simple, silly, 57, 243.
 sal shall, 57, 312, 391.
 sale swallow, 57, 243.

saleri celery, 210.
 salit salad, 194, 245.
 sãmen sermon, 207.
 sam up to pick up, gather to-
 gether, 57, 263, 310.
 sand sand, 57.
 sãnd sound, noise, 235.
 sant saint, 204, 249.
 sãnt shall not, 256, 391.
 sap sap, 57.
 sare (sãv) to serve, 207, 243,
 258.
 sat sat, 57.
 satl to settle, 57, 257.
 sãp south, 171.
 sãvis service, 207.
 sãvnt servant, 207, 247, 259.
 sed said, 134, 315.
 see to say, 84, 315, 382.
 seef safe, 204.
 seeg a saw, 70, 315.
 seek sake, 70, 312.
 seekrid sacred, 204.
 seel sail, 84, 315.
 seel sale, 70.
 seem lard, 204, 310.
 seem same, 70.
 seent (sant) saint, 204.
 seev to save, 204.
 seg to distend, 59, 315.
 seg sedge, 73, 315.
 sek sack, 73, 312.
 seki second, 346.
 seknd second, 344.
 sel (sen) self, 73, 283.
 sel to sell, 73, 382.
 seldn seldom, 73, 247, 269.
 self self, 353.
 sen (sel) self, 73, 283.
 send to send, 73, 381.
 sens sense, 206.
 sent sent, 73.

senz *sends*, 302
 sen (son) *song*, 59.
 sen (pret.) *sang*, 59, 367.
 senk (pret.) *sank*, 59, 367.
 ses *assessment, to assess, tax*,
 206, 246.
 seš *sash*, 197.
 set *to set*, 73, 310, 381.
 setode *Saturday*, 134.
 seu *to sew*, 190, 250, 382.
 sevm *seven*, 73, 270, 344.
 sevnt *seventh*, 344.
 sevnti *seventy*, 344.
 sevntin *seventeen*, 344.
 sevntint *seventeenth*, 344.
 sevntit *seventieth*, 344.
 sez *sayest, says*, 134.
 se so, 399.
 sed *should*, 256, 312, 391.
 seliut *to salute*, 239, 242.
 se ņe (lit. *see thou*) *look !* 192.
 sī *to see*, 187, 374.
 sī *to sigh*, 158, 318.
 sī *to stretch*, 310.
 sīd *seed*, 130.
 sie *sea*, 137.
 siekrit *secret*, 231.
 siem *seam*, 179.
 siene *senna*, 206, 243.
 sies *to cease*, 231.
 siet *seat*, 137.
 siez *to seize*, 382.
 siezn *season*, 231.
 sift *to sift*, 89, 283.
 sīk *to seek*, 147, 383.
 sīkl *sickle*, 89, 312.
 siks *six*, 77, 320, 344.
 siks-penep *sixpenny worth*,
 251.
 sikst *sixth*, 77, 289, 309, 344.
 siksti *sixty*, 344.
 sikstin *sixteen*, 150, 344.

sikstint *sixteenth*, 344.
 sikstit *sixtieth*, 344.
 sil *sill*, 117.
 sili *silly*, 136, 245.
 silk *silk*, 89.
 silve(r) *silver*, 77.
 sim *to seem*, 147.
 simetri *cemetery*, 209, 243.
 simin-dlas *a looking-glass*,
mirror.
 simpl *simple*, 348.
 sin *since*, 89, 117, 310, 399,
 400.
 sīn *seen*, 150.
 sind *to rinse, wash out*, 266,
 300, 310.
 sinda(r) *cinder*, 89.
 sinž *to singe*, 76, 277, 315.
 sin *to sing*, 89, 367.
 sink *to sink*, 89, 367.
 siol *single*, 211, 247, 273.
 siste(r) *sister*, 77.
 sit *to sit*, 89, 373.
 sit *sight*, 93, 318.
 sitš *such*, 77, 250, 256, 312,
 357.
 sið *to seethe*, 187.
 siðez *scissors*, 211, 243, 310.
 siu *sowed*, 190.
 siu *to sue*, 239.
 siuēlī *surely*, 240, 242, 399.
 siue(r) *sure*, 240, 310.
 siuge(r) *sugar*, 227, 310.
 siuit *suet*, 239.
 siut *suit*, 237.
 siv *sieve*, 89, 283.
 skab *scab*, 57, 312.
 skāe(r) *to scour*.
 skafi *scaffold*, 194, 301, 322.
 skafin *scaffolding*, 194, 301,
 322.
 skaftin *shafting*, 57, 245, 312.

skai *sky*, 175, 312.
skeelet *scarlet*, 203, 322.
skeelz *scales*, 70, 204, 312.
skelp *to beat, flog*, 73, 312.
skep *a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins*, 73, 312.
skēf *scurf*, 113, 312.
skift *to shift, remove*, 89, 312.
skil *skill*, 89, 312.
skin *skin*, 89, 312.
skoud *to scald*, 199, 322.
skoup *scoop*, 168, 312.
skraml *scramble*, 57, 312.
skrat *to scratch*, 57, 312, 381.
skriptē(r) *scripture*, 211.
skreep *to scrape*, 70, 312.
skriem *to scream*, 312.
skrik *to shriek*, 158, 312.
skue(r) *score*, 337.
skuft *the nape of the neck*, 111, 312.
skuil *school*, 163, 312.
skul *skull (of the head)*, 111, 312.
skute(r) *to spill*, 111, 243, 312.
sl *shall*, 312, 391.
slafte(r) *to slaughter*, 57, 319.
slaid *to slide*, 156, 361.
slaim *slime*, 156.
slaip *to take away the skin or outside covering*, 156.
slak *slack*, 57.
slām *slumber*, 171.
slāt *to bedabble*, 289.
slate(r) *to spill*, 310.
slave(r) *slaver*, 57.
slœ *to slay*, 65, 375.
sleen *slain*, 65, 315.
slek *small coal*, 73, 312.

slek *to extinguish a fire, etc., with water*, 73, 312.
slen (pret.) *slung*, 59.
slenk (pret.) *slunk*, 59, 367.
slept *slept*, 134.
slī *sly*, 147, 315.
slidn (pp.) *slid*, 89, 247.
slin *to sling*, 76, 367, 368.
slink *to slink*, 89, 367.
slink *a sneak*.
slip *to slip*, 89.
slīp *to sleep*, 130, 383.
slipi *slippery*, 89, 245.
slit *to slit*, 373.
slitn (pp.) *slit*, 89.
sliu *slew*, 164, 315.
sliv *sleeve*, 150.
sloē *slow*, 123, 250.
slop *the leg of a pair of trousers*, 100.
slot *bolt of a door*, 100.
sluf *slough*, 169, 315.
slukn *slunk*, 274, 368.
slumek *a dirty, untidy person*, 312.
slume(r) *slumber*, 243, 282.
slun *slung*, 111.
smait *to smite*, 156.
smāt *smart*, 74.
smel *to smell*, 73, 382.
smelt *to smelt*, 73.
smeš *smash*, 59.
smie(r) *to smear*, 75.
smitl *to infect*, 89, 247.
smitn *smitten*, 89.
smip *smith*, 89, 306.
smiđi *smithy*, 89, 306.
smivi *smithy*, 306.
smoel *small*, 62.
smok *smock*, 100.
smue(r) *to smother, suffocate*, 104, 260.

- smuið** *smooth*, 163, 306, 310.
smūk *to smoke*, 106.
snaip *snipe*, 156.
sneek *snake*, 70, 312.
sneel *snail*, 65, 315.
snee(r) *snare*, 70.
snek *the latch of a door*, 73, 312.
snēt *to sneeze, giggle*, 113.
sniēk *to sneak*, 162.
snift *to sniff, scent*, 117.
snig *to take hastily*.
snik *to cut*.
snikit *a small passage*, 245, 310, 312.
sniu *it snowed*, 190.
sniz *to sneeze*, 187.
snod *smooth, even*, 100, 306.
snodn *to make smooth*, 100, 306.
snoē *snow, to snow*, 123, 250, 377.
snot *snot*, 100.
sod *sod*, 100.
sodnd *saturated, wet through*, 100.
soe (pret.) *saw*, 63, 318.
soe *to sow*, 123, 377.
soes *sauce*, 225.
soev *salve*, 62.
soft *soft*, 169.
soil *soil, ground*, 109, 216.
soil *sole*, 109.
sok *sock*, 100.
solt *salt*, 58.
son (ser) *song*, 59.
sore *sorrow*, 100, 243, 258, 315.
sori *sorry*, 125, 245.
soðe(r) *solder*, 214, 297.
soudže(r) *soldier*, 220, 328.
soul *soul*, 123.
sout *sought*, 167, 318.
spaie(r) *spire*, 157.
spak (pret.) *spoke*, 57.
spāk *spark*, 61.
span (pret.) *span*, 57.
span *to span*, 57.
sparē *sparrow*, 57, 243, 250.
spat (pret.) *spat*, 144.
spatl *spittle*, 125.
speed *spade*, 70, 278.
speen *to wean*, 70, 268, 278.
spee(r) *to spare*, 70.
speik *to speak*, 87, 310, 312, 372.
speitš *speech*, 132, 312.
spek *speck*, 73, 312.
spektéklz *spectacles*, 206, 242.
spel *to spell*, 382.
spend *to spend*, 73, 381.
spenk *to beat, hit*, 59, 312.
spē(r) *spur*, 104.
sperinz *banns of marriage*, 120, 245, 338.
sperit *spirit*, 213, 245.
spie(r) *spear*, 75.
spil *to spill*, 89, 382.
spin *to spin*, 89, 367.
spinl *spindle*, 89, 247, 266, 298.
spit *to spit*, 89, 373.
spitek *spigot*, 89, 243, 310.
spiu *to spew*, 159, 250.
split *to split*, 373.
spoil *to spoil*, 216, 382.
spokn *spoken*, 100, 247, 271.
spot *spot*, 100.
sprāt *to sprout*, 171.
spreid *to spread*, 139, 372.
spreu (pret.) *sprang*, 59.
sprin *to spring*, 89, 367.
sprun (pp.) *sprung*, 111.

- spuin spoon, 163.
 spun spun, 111.
 st should, 256, 305, 312, 391.
 stāe(r) star, 74.
 staf staff, 57.
 stak (pret.) stuck, 57.
 stāk very, quite, 312.
 stāk mad very angry, 61.
 stākro to grow stiff, stiffen,
 61, 271.
 stamp to stamp, 57.
 stand to stand, 57, 375.
 stapl staple, 71, 196.
 stāt stout, 235.
 stati statue, 245.
 stāv to starve, 74, 283.
 stedi steady, 310.
 steebl stable, 204.
 steek stake, 70, 84, 312.
 steel (pret.) stole, 70.
 stee(r) to stare, 70.
 steevz staves, 70.
 steez stairs, 141.
 steege(r) to stagger, 59.
 steil to steal, 87, 369.
 steil the handle of a pot or
 jug, 87.
 steim to bespeak, 87, 283,
 310.
 stem stem, 73.
 sten (pret.) stung, 59.
 stenċ (pret.) stunk, 59.
 step step, 73.
 step-fače(r) step-father, 192.
 stepsez steps, 338.
 stō(r) to stir, 120.
 stereċ heifer, 91, 248.
 sterep stirrup, 162, 243, 315.
 stī sty, ladder, 94, 158, 315.
 stī sty, 125.
 stī stile, 315.
 stied e instead of, 400.
 stiem steam, 179.
 stiep steep, 179.
 stie(r) to steer, 151.
 stif stiff, 160.
 stik stick, 89.
 stik to stick, 89, 373.
 stil still, 89.
 stil steel, 150.
 stil stile, 94, 315.
 stint to stint, 117.
 stin to sting, 89, 367.
 stink to stink, 89, 367.
 stīpl steeple, 150.
 stitš to stitch, 89, 312.
 stiupid stupid, 237.
 stoek stalk, stem, 62.
 stoel stall, 62.
 stoeleisn satiation.
 stoem storm, 104.
 stok stock, 100.
 stop to stop, 100.
 stou to stow, 166.
 stoun stolen, 103.
 straid to stride, 156, 361.
 straik to strike, 156, 361,
 363.
 straiv to strive, 229, 361,
 364.
 streendž strange, 204.
 streit straight, 86, 318.
 strenþ strength, 73, 275.
 stren (stron) strong, 59.
 stretš to stretch, 73, 312.
 streu to strew, 85, 250, 382.
 strie straw, 179, 310.
 striek streak, stripe, 98.
 striem stream, 179.
 strikn stricken, 89.
 strin string, 76.
 strin to string, 367.
 strip to strip, 150 note.
 strit street, 130.

struek to stroke, 122.
struek half a bushel, 122.
stubi short and stiff, 111.
stubl stubble, 121.
stuen stone, 122.
stuen stone (14 pounds), 337.
stueni, see § 346 note.
stueri story, 224.
stuev stove, 105, 283.
stuf stuff, 226.
stuid stood, 163.
stuil stool, 163.
stukn (pp.) stunk, 368.
stump stump, 111.
stun to stun, 111.
stun (pp.) stung, 111.
stūp a post, 106, 256.
stut to stutter, stammer,
 111.
sud should, 103, 256, 312,
 391.
sudn sudden, 226.
sue so, 122, 399.
sued (swēd) sword, 74, 250.
suek to soak, 105, 312.
suep a little tea or beer, 105.
suep soap, 122.
sue(r) sore, 122.
sufe(r) to suffer, 226.
suf-oil manhole of a drain,
 315.
suin soon, 163, 399.
suīt soot, 163, 289.
sukn (pp.) sunk, 111, 247,
 368.
sūl shovel, 283.
sum some, 111, 357.
sum-ā somehow.
sumdi somebody, 247, 281,
 357.
sumen to summon, 226.
sume(r) summer, 111.

sumet something, anything,
 111, 243, 251, 257.
sump a puddle or dirty pool
 of water, 111, 250.
sumwie(r) somewhere, 399.
sun son, 111.
sun sun, 111.
sunde Sunday, 111, 243.
sun sung, 111.
sup to drink, sup, 174.
supe(r) supper, 226.
swaim to climb up a tree or
 pole, 156.
swaip to sweep off, remove
 hastily, 156.
swām swarm, 61.
swāp the skin of bacon, 61,
 306, 310.
swāpi swarthy, 61.
sweep the handle of a
 machine, 70, 250, 310.
swel to swell, 73, 382.
swelt to faint, be overpowered
 by heat, 73.
swen (pret.) swung, 59.
swenki small beer, 59.
swetš a small sample of
 cloth, cotton, etc., 60, 312.
swēd (sued) sword, 74.
swiel to gutter (of a candle),
 131, 254.
swie(r) to swear, 75, 369,
 371.
swiet to sweat, 137, 250, 381.
swift swift, 89.
swil to rinse, wash out, 89.
swileke(r) a blow.
swilinz thin liquid food for
 pigs, 89, 245.
swim to swim, 89, 367.
swin to swing, 89, 367.
swip to sweep, 129, 383.

- swīt *sweet*, 147.
 swoen *sworn*, 104.
 swole *swallow*, 58, 243, 250.
 swole *to swallow*, 80, 243, 315.
 swom *swam*, 58.
 swon *swan*, 58.
 swop *to exchange, barter*, 58.
 swum (pp.) *swum*, 111.
 swun (pp.) *swung*, 111.

 šabi *shabby*, 245.
 šade *shadow*, 57, 243.
 šae(r) *shower*, 172.
 šaft *shaft*, 57.
 šain *to shine*, 156, 361, 363.
 šait *cacare*, 156, 312, 361.
 šaiv *slice*, 156, 312.
 šak *to shake*, 71, 312, 376.
 šakl *shackle*, 71, 312.
 šale *shallow*, 57, 243.
 šap *shape*, 57, 312, 383.
 šāp *sharp*, 61.
 šeg *shag*, 59, 315.
 šeed *shade*, 70, 312.
 šeem *shame*, 70, 312.
 šee(r) *share*, 70, 312.
 šeev *to shave*, 70, 283, 382.
 šel *shell*, 73, 312.
 šelf *shelf*, 73, 312.
 šenk *shank*, 59.
 šeped *shepherd*, 134, 243.
 šepste(r) *starling*, 134.
 šeu *to show*, 180, 382.
 še *she*, 350.
 šēt *shirt*, 120.
 šief *sheaf*, 179.
 šie(r) *to shear*, 75, 312, 369.
 šiep *sheath*, 137.
 šift *chemise*, 89.
 šil *to shell peas, etc.*, 77, 312.
 šild *shield*, 78.

 šilin *shilling*, 89, 245, 337.
 šimi *chemise*, 209, 245, 311.
 šin *shin*, 89, 312.
 šip *ship*, 89, 312.
 šip *sheep*, 130, 337.
 šit *sheet*, 150.
 šiuk *shook*, 164, 312.
 šod *shod*, 169.
 šoel *shawl*.
 šoen *shorn*, 104.
 šoet *short*, 104.
 šop *shop*, 100, 312.
 šot *shot*, 100, 312.
 šotn (pp.) *shot*, 100.
 šrād *shroud*, 171.
 šrenk *shrank*, 312.
 šrenk (pret.) *shrunk*, 59.
 šrimp *shrimp*, 89, 312.
 šrink *to shrink*, 89, 312, 367.
 šrukno (pp.) *shrunk*, 111, 274, 368.
 šū *she*, 191, 310, 350.
 šū (pl. šuin) *shoe*, 164, 334.
 šū *to shoe*, 382.
 šuin *shoes*, 163.
 šuit *to shoot*, 191, 381.
 šūl *shovel*, 106.
 šūlde(r) (šūđe(r)) *shoulder*, 112.
 šun *to shun*, 111.
 šut *to shut*, 121, 312, 381.
 šute(r) *to fall*.
 šutl *shuttle*, 121.
 šuđe(r) *to shudder*, 111, 243, 297, 312.
 šūđe(r) (šūlde(r)) *shoulder*, 112.
 šuv *to shove*, 174, 283, 312.
 swie(r) *to swear*, 75.

 t *the*, 306, 341.
 t *it*, 350.

- tã thou, 350.
 tãd towards.
 tãdz towards, 61, 243, 251.
 tãe(r) tar, 75.
 tãe(r) tower, 236.
 taid feast time, 156, 285.
 taidin a present from the feast, 156.
 taik a low fellow, 156.
 tã-il (also tail) towel, 235.
 taim time, 156.
 tairen tyrant, 293.
 tais to entice, 229, 246.
 tait soon, 156.
 tak to take, 71, 312, 375.
 tale tallow, 57, 243, 315.
 tãli to agree, be right, 194, 245.
 tan to tan, 57.
 tãn town, 171.
 tap tap, 57.
 tarie(r) terrier dog, 208, 243.
 tate(r) tatter, 57.
 teebl table, 204.
 teel tail, 65, 315.
 teel tale, 70, 254.
 teele(r), teeljẽ(r) tailor, 204.
 teem tame, 70, 285.
 teen taken, 70, 312.
 teest taste, 204.
 teestril rascal, good-for-nothing.
 teitš to teach, 138, 312, 383.
 tel to tell, 73, 382.
 tem poured out, 148.
 tem-ful brimful, 148.
 temz a coarse hair sieve, 73, 285, 310.
 ten ten, 192, 344.
 tent tenth, 309, 344.
 ter a sting, to sting, 59.
 tenz tongs, 59, 273, 338.
 teu to work zealously, 180, 285.
 te, tev to, 283, 400.
 te thou, 306, 350.
 tẽd turd, 120.
 te-dee to-day, 399.
 tẽf turf, 113, 283.
 te-geđe(r) together, 60, 297.
 te-moen to-morrow, 104, 242, 399.
 te-moen-tnĩt to-morrow (the) night, 399.
 tẽn bout, turn, to turn, 113, 228.
 tẽnep turnip, 228, 243.
 te-nĩt to-night, 399.
 tĩ to tie, 150.
 tie tea, 231.
 tiem team, 179.
 tiez to tease, 137.
 tift condition, state, order, 211.
 tik tick, 89, 312.
 til to till, 89.
 tĩl tile, 94, 315.
 tĩm to pour out, 147, 381.
 tin tin, 89.
 tit (titi) breastmilk, 89.
 tĩt tight, 93, 318.
 tĩp teeth, 147.
 tiu too, also, 164, 399.
 tiuk took, 164, 312.
 tiuzde Tuesday, 159.
 tlãd cloud, 171, 312.
 tlãk clerk, 207, 323.
 tlam to famish, 57, 312.
 tlap clap, 57.
 tlap to place, put down.
 tlãt clout, 171, 312.
 tlate(r) to clatter, 57.
 tlee clay, 315.
 tleem to claim, 204, 323.

- tleg to stick to, as thick mud to the boots, clog, 59, 312.
 tlegi sticky, dirty (of roads), stopped up with dirt, 59.
 tlen (pret.) clung, 59.
 tlenk to beat, flog, 59, 312.
 tletš brood of chickens, 73, 312.
 tlien clean, 137, 312.
 tlie(r) clear, 233, 312.
 tliet coltsfoot, 312.
 tlik to seize, snatch, catch hold of, 117, 312.
 tlim to climb, 89, 281, 312.
 tlin to cling, 89, 312, 367.
 tlip to clip, 89, 117, 312.
 tliu a ball of string or worsted, 96, 190, 312.
 tliv to cleave, 187, 312, 365, 366.
 tloe claw, 63, 250, 312.
 tloek to scratch with the fingers or claws, 312.
 tlog a shoe with wooden soles, 100.
 tlois close, narrow, 219.
 tlois a field, 109.
 tloiz to close, 219.
 tlok the common black beetle, 100.
 tlok to cluck, 100, 312.
 tlomp to tread heavily, 312.
 tlot clot, 100.
 tlovn cloven, 100.
 tluək cloak, 218, 312.
 tluəp cloth, 122, 312.
 tluəð to clothe, 122, 382.
 tluəvə(r) clover, 122, 312.
 tluəz clothes, 122, 307, 310.
 tluə (pp.) clung, 111.
 tluəstə(r) cluster, 111, 286.
 tluəðə(r) to get closely together, 297.
 toe a marble of any kind, 285.
 toek to talk, 62, 312.
 toen torn, 104.
 toez marbles, 346.
 tof tough, 169, 319.
 toidi very small, 109, 285.
 toist to toast, 219, 289.
 top top, 100.
 topin the front part of the hair of the head, 100, 245.
 topl to fall over, 100.
 tot a small beer glass, 100.
 toul toll, 103.
 tout taught, 140, 318.
 trai to try, 229.
 traifi trifle, 229.
 tră-il trowel, 235.
 trāns to beat, flog, 235.
 trap trap, 57.
 trāst to trust, 171, 310.
 treel to drag, 204.
 treen train, 204.
 treid to tread, 87, 372.
 treml to tremble, 206, 263, 282.
 trešin āt ən in walking out and in till weary, or tired out.
 treze(r) treasure, 206, 243, 310.
 trī tree, 187.
 tribl treble, threefold, 209, 348.
 trim to trim, 117.
 triet treat, to treat, 231, 381.
 trietl treacle, 231, 323.
 triu true, 190, 250.
 triup truth, 190.
 trodn trodden, 100.

trof *trough*, 100, 315.
 trolep *a dirty, untidy person*, 285.
 trons *trance* 200.
 trubl *trouble*, 226.
 trunl *trundle*, 121.
 trunk *trunk*, 226.
 trūzez *trousers*, 235, 338.
 tšaid *to chide*, 312.
 tšap *chap*, 186, 312.
 tšapil, tšapl *chapel*, 194, 330.
 tšavl *to nibble at, gnaw, chew*, 57, 312.
 tšeedž *charge*, 203, 330.
 tšeef *to chafe*, 204.
 tšeeme(r) *chamber*, 204, 263, 282, 330.
 tšeendž *change*, 204, 328.
 tšee(r) *chair*, 205.
 tšelte(r) *to clot, coagulate (of blood)*, 254.
 tšeu *to chew*, 190, 312, 382.
 tšerep *to chirp*, 91, 248, 312.
 tšeri *cherry*, 207, 311, 330.
 tšētš *church*, 90, 312.
 tšiene *chinaware*, 229.
 tšiep *cheap*, 179, 312.
 tšiet *to cheat*, 231, 381.
 tšik *cheek*, 181, 312.
 tšikin *chicken*, 89, 312.
 tšilde(r) *children*, 89, 92, 312, 335.
 tšimli *chimney*, 211, 330.
 tšin *chin*, 89, 312.
 tšiuž *to choose*, 187, 312, 365, 366.
 tšiuž-wot *whatever*, 357.
 tšiz *cheese*, 130, 312.
 tšoek *chalk*, 62, 312.
 tšois *choice*, 216, 330.
 tšons *chance*, 200, 330.
 tšont *chant*, 200, 330.

tšoul see § 312.
 tšozn *chosen*, 100, 247.
 tšuek *to choke*, 105, 312.
 tšuf *proud, haughty*, 111, 312.
 tšuk *to throw, pitch*, 226.
 tū *two*, 129, 250, 344.
 tub *tub*, 111.
 tue *toe*, 122.
 tued *toad*, 122.
 tuekn *token*, 122, 247.
 tuen (lit. *the one*) *one of two*, 122, 345.
 tug *to tug, plod*, 111, 315.
 tug on teu (words of nearly the same signification, coupled for the sake of emphasis) *to work hard and strive*.
 tuil *tool*, 163.
 tuip (pl. tīp) *tooth*, 163, 336.
 tul *to*, 97, 285, 400.
 tuml *to tumble*, 111, 263, 282.
 tun *tun*, 111, 226.
 tur *tongue*, 111.
 tup *a ram*, 111.
 tupms *twopence*, 349.
 tusk *tusk*, 111.
 tutš *to touch*, 226.
 tūpri (lit. *two or three*) *few*, 192, 349.
 tuđe(r) *the other*, 169.
 twain *twine*, 156.
 twais *twice*, 156, 250, 348.
 twelft *twelfth*, 73, 289, 309, 344.
 twelv *twelve*, 73, 283, 344.
 twenti *twenty*, 73, 344.
 twentit *twentieth*, 344.
 twig *twig*, 89, 315.
 twil *quill, pen*, 324.

twilt quilt, 211, 254, 324.
 twilt to beat, thrash, 324.
 twin, twin, 89.
 twīn between, 246, 400.
 twinkl to twinkle, 89, 312.
 twist twist, 89.
 twot pudendum fem., 250.

pak thatch, 57, 306, 312.
 pāzn thousand, 171, 247, 301,
 302, 310, 344.
 pāznt thousandth, 344.
 pēd third, 90, 261, 344.
 pēdi third, 346.
 penk to thank, 59.
 pēti thirty, 90, 245, 344.
 pētīn thirteen, 344.
 pētīnt thirteenth, 344.
 pētīt thirtieth, 344.
 pēzde Thursday, 172.
 pī thigh, 187, 318.
 pibl a smooth round stick
 used to stir porridge with.
 pīf thief, 187, 283.
 pik thick, friendly, in love
 with, 89, 312.
 piml thimble, 177, 247,
 282.
 pin thin, 117.
 pin thing, 86, 273.
 pink to think, 76, 273, 306,
 312, 383.
 pisl thistle, 89.
 poe to thaw, 123, 377.
 poen thorn, 104.
 poil to give ungrudgingly,
 109, 306.
 pout thought, 167, 318.
 praiv to thrive, 156, 283, 306,
 361.
 prast (pret.) thrust, 57.
 pren busy, throng, 59.

prepm̃s threepence, 192, 270,
 349.
 preš to thresh, 73.
 prešld threshold, 73.
 pre through, from, 400.
 pri three, 187, 344.
 pribl threefold, 209, 348.
 prīd thread, 130.
 priep to dispute, contradict,
 179, 306.
 prietn to threaten, 179.
 prif through, 319.
 prift thrift, 89.
 prift (priu) through, from,
 on account of, 116.
 priu threw, 190.
 priu (prift) through, from, on
 account of, 116, 319.
 proe to throw, 123, 377.
 proit throat, 109.
 prosl thrush, 100, 287, 310.
 protl to press on the wind-
 pipe, choke, 100.
 prusn (pp.) thrust, 287.
 prust to thrust, 178, 367, 368.
 pum thumb, 174.
 pune(r) thunder, 111, 243,
 266, 298.

šā thou, 171, 306, 350.
 šai thy, 155, 351.
 šain thine, 156, 352.
 šat (demon. pr. and conj.)
 that, 57, 306, 354. Cp.
 also 399.
 šāz thou hast, 310, 395.
 še they, 350.
 šee they, 84, 350.
 šee(r) their, 84, 351.
 šeez theirs, 352.
 šem (demon. and pers. pr.)
 them, those, 306, 350, 354.

- ðen *then*, 108, 306.
 ðe *the*, 241.
 ðe *thee*, 350.
 ðe *they*, 350.
 ðe(r) *their*, 351.
 ðe(r) *there*, 399.
 ðesen, ðesel, ðeseln, ðesenz
 themselves, 353.
 ði *thy*, 306, 551.
 ði *thee*, 155, 350.
 ðie(r) *there*, 131, 306, 354,
 399.
 ðiez *these*, 98, 354.
 ðis *this*, 89, 310, 354.
 ðisen, ðisel, ðiseln *thysself*,
 353.
 ðoe *although*, 401.

 ue *who*, 122, 250, 355.
 ued *hoard*, 104.
 u(e)-ive(r) *whoever*, 357.
 uek *oak*, 122.
 uel *whole*, 122, 317.
 ueli *holy*, 122, 245.
 uem *home*, 122.
 uenli *lonely*, 122, 245.
 uep *hope*, 105.
 ue(r) *oar*, 122.
 ue(r) *hoar*, 122.
 ues(t) *hoarse*, 122, 310.
 uets *oats*, 122.
 uep *oath*, 122.
 uez *whose*, 355.
 uf *displeasure, an offended*
 manner, rage, 315.
 ug *to carry*, 111, 315.
 ugli *ugly*, 111.
 ugo *hip*, 111, 247, 271.
 uid *hood*, 163.
 uif *hoof*, 163, 283.
 uin *to harass, treat badly*,
 163.
 ulet *owl*, 174, 243.
 ulz *bean-swads*, 111.
 umbugz *sweets*.
 uml *humble*, 226, 247, 263,
 282.
 umpaie(r) *umpire*, 230.
 unded *hundred*, 111, 243,
 299, 344.
 unde(r) *under*, 111, 400.
 undet *hundredth*, 299, 344.
 uni *honey*, 111.
 unien *onion*, 226.
 uni-sukl *honeysuckle*, 174.
 unsiuē(r) *uncertain*, 240,
 243.
 unt *to hunt*, 111.
 ure(r) *hunger*, 111, 243, 273.
 urkl *uncle*, 226.
 up *up*, 174, 400.
 upodn *upholden*.
 up-reit *upright*.
 ut *hot*, 126, 317.
 uðe(r) *other*, 169, 357.
 uðe(r) *udder*, 174, 297.
 uvm *oven*, 107, 270.
 uz *us*, 174, 310, 350.
 uzbn *husband*, 174, 301, 302,
 310.

 -v *have*, 395.
 vā *vow*, 235.
 vaielēt, *violet*, 230.
 vale *value*, 194, 243.
 vali *valley*, 194, 245.
 vāment *vermin*, 207, 294.
 vāniš *varnish*, 207, 327.
 vantidž *advantage*, 246.
 vari *very*, 208, 245, 250, 258,
 399.
 veen *vein*, 204.
 vente(r) *to venture*, 206, 288.
 vesl *vessel*, 206.

- viel *veal*, 231, 250.
 viu *view*, 237, 253.
 vois *voice*, 216, 250.
 voiðe(r) *large clothes' basket*,
 216, 250, 297.
 wa *why*, 249.
 wād *ward*, 61,
 wāe(r) *worse*, 74, 260, 343.
 wāf *wharf*, 61, 317.
 waid *wide*, 156.
 waie(r) *wire*, 157.
 waif *wife*, 156, 283.
 wail *while, time*, 156.
 wain *wine*, 156.
 waip *to wipe*, 156, 250.
 wait *white*, 156.
 wait ali, see § 346 note.
 waiz *wise*, 156.
 wak *to beat, flog*, 250, 306.
 wāk *pain, to ache*, 61, 312.
 wāk (noun) *work*, 74, 250,
 259, 312.
 wākes *union, workhouse*,
 243.
 walep *to beat, flog*, 202, 250.
 wām *warm*, 61.
 wan (pret.) *wound*, 301.
 wān *to warn*, 61.
 wap (wop) *to hit, throw*.
 wāp *warp*, 61.
 warend *to warrant*, 202, 250,
 291.
 wāst *worst*, 343.
 wāt *wart*, 61.
 wāte *weekday*, 74, 243, 305,
 313.
 web *web*, 73, 280.
 wed *to wed, marry*, 73, 381.
 wednzde *Wednesday*, 170.
 wedž *wedge*, 73.
 wee *way*, 84, 315.
 weed *to wade*, 70, 250.
 weedž *wage*, 250.
 week *weak*, 127.
 weel *whale*, 70.
 ween *to wane*, 70.
 wee(r) *to spend or lay out*
 money, 70, 250.
 weest *waste*, 149.
 weeste(r) *a silly, stupid fel-*
 low.
 weet *to wait*, 204, 250.
 weev *wave*, 70, 133.
 weeve(r) *to waver*, 70, 250.
 weft *weft*, 73, 283.
 weg *to wag*, 59, 315.
 wegō *wagon*, 59, 247, 271.
 wei *to weigh*, 87, 315.
 weik *the wick of a lamp or*
 candle, 87, 312.
 weit *weight*, 93, 318.
 weiv *to weave*, 87, 283, 372.
 wel (noun) *well*, 73.
 wel (adv.) *well*, 399.
 welp *whelp*, 73.
 wen *when*, 108, 317.
 went, *went*, 73.
 wen thong, 59, 250, 273, 306.
 wesp *wasp*, 60.
 west *west*, 73.
 weš *to wash*, 59, 312, 383.
 wešes *washhouse*, 243.
 wet *wet*, 134, 289, 381.
 wetstn *whetstone*, 73.
 weðe(r) *weather*, 73, 297.
 weðe(r) *whether*, 60.
 weðe(r) *the wool of a sheep*
 which has already been
 shorn at least once before,
 73, 306.
 we *we*, 350.
 wed *would*, 256, 397.
 wēd *word*, 104.

wēk to work, 120, 312, 383.
wēl to whirl, 90.
wēld world, 104.
wēm worm, 120.
we(r) our, 351.
we(r) was, were, 396.
weri to worry, 120, 245, 315.
wesen, wesel, weseln, wesenz
 ourselves, 353.
wēsit worsted, 305.
wēp worth, 74, 306.
wi with, 89, 307, 400.
wī we, 155, 350.
wīd weed, 187.
wide widow, widower, 89,
 243, 250, 296.
wient will not, 256, 397.
wiepm weapon, 131, 247,
 270.
wie(r) to wear, 75, 369, 371.
wie(r) where, 131, 317.
wieri weary, 149.
wiet wheat, 137, 317.
wiez to wheeze, 131.
wik quick, alive, 89, 250,
 312.
wik week, 89, 337.
wīl (adv.) well, 79, 399.
wīl wheel, 187, 250.
wil will, 89, 397.
wīld to wield, 78.
wīld wild, 92, 254.
wile willow, 77, 243.
wimin women, 160, 283.
win to win, 89, 367.
wind wind, 89.
wind to wind, 89, 367, 368.
wīnde window, 89, 243, 250.
wīnte(r) winter, 89.
wīn wing, 76, 250.
wīnk to wink, 89.
wīp to weep, 147.

wīsl to whistle, 89, 287.
wīsnē Whitsuntide, 287.
wīsnē sunde Whitsunday,
 287.
wīspē(r) to whisper, 89.
wīš to wish, 177, 312.
wīšin cushion, 325.
wīšt silent, quiet.
wit wit, 89.
witā, wite? wilt thou? 256,
 397.
witēk wicket, 286.
witl large carving knife, 89,
 250, 306.
witš which, 77, 256, 312,
 355.
witš witch, 89.
wīdāt without, 400.
wīdē(r) to hurl, throw, 250.
wīu-in whistling (of the
 wind).
wīzdm wisdom, wise, 160,
 247.
wīzl weazel, 79.
wīzn to wither, 89, 310.
wod would, 256, 397.
woef (woefl) sickly to the
 smell, insipid to the taste,
 62, 250, 319.
woek to walk, 62, 312.
woel wall, 62.
wokr to waken, 58, 247, 271,
 312, 382.
woks wax, 58.
woks to grow, 320.
wol until, 249, 401.
wonde(r) to wander, 58.
wont want, 58, 250.
wop (wap) to hit, throw.
wo(r) was, were, 58, 396.
wot (wor) what, 58, 250,
 317, 355.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>wote(r) <i>water</i>, 58, 243, 250.</p> <p>wotive(r) <i>whatever</i>, 357.</p> <p>wotš <i>watch, to watch</i>, 58, 312.</p> <p>wovm <i>woven</i>, 100, 270.</p> <p>wud <i>wood</i>, 111.</p> <p>wue <i>woe</i>, 122.</p> <p>wuem <i>womb</i>, 66, 281.</p> <p>wül <i>wool</i>, 112.</p> <p>wulzi <i>wollen</i>, 111.</p> | <p>wumēn (pl. wimin) <i>woman</i>, 162, 283, 336.</p> <p>wun <i>one</i>, 126, 344.</p> <p>wun (pp.) <i>wound</i>, 111, 301.</p> <p>wun (pp.) <i>won</i>, 111.</p> <p>wun-ā <i>somehow</i>, 345.</p> <p>wund <i>a wound</i>, 111, 300.</p> <p>wunde(r) <i>wonder</i>, 111.</p> <p>wuns <i>once</i>, 126, 348.</p> <p>z <i>is</i>, 310.</p> |
|--|---|
-

Oxford

HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

13



PE
2084
W4W74

Wright, Joseph
A grammar of the dialect
of Windhill

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
